REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,625.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 6
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates

Single Copy.................. 4 As.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between 8 annas and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Forth and succeeding insertions ...	„ 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line,
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S.S. MALDA, 1,947 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander J. Lang, on SATURDAY, the 30th September 1876, at 4 P. M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Musulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S.S. COCONADA, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Morris, on FRIDAY, the 29th September, 1876, at 4 P. M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, JASK BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P. M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P. M.

The S. S. COCONADA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 29th September 1876, at 4 P.M.

The S.S. AKOLA, 577 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 2nd October 1876, at 2 P. M., calling at Verawul, Pore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class	2nd Class		3rd Class	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14 10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.
ASSYRIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 15th October.
BATAVIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st November 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st December 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on MONDAY, 1st January 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay July 1876

STEAM TO KUTCH AND COAST.

OFFER EVERY THURSDAY.

THE well known and fast sailing Steamer OORUN, 263 Tons, G. J. Baker, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on THURSDAY, the 5th October, at 8 A. M., from the Apollo Bunder.

Veravul. | Pore Bunder.
Mangalore. | Dwarka.
Kutch Mandvee.

For Freight or passage apply to the undersigned.

Agent.—MANECKLALL LULLOOBHOY,
No. 99, Bazaar Gate Street.
Owner.—JOOMABHOY LALLJEE,
Khoja Molla.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE via SUEZ CANAL.

THE First-class Steamer CALIPSO, 2,000 Tons, and 200 H.P., will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 29th Sept.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	Cabin.	Deck with food.
To Trieste	£40 0	£18 0
To Port Said	£30 0	£13 2
To Suez	£28 0	£12 5
To Aden	£17 0	£6 12

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset the day previous to sailing.

The Company intend to despatch steamers from Bombay to Trieste on or about the following dates :—

A Steamer on the 10th November 1876
Do. do. 30th November do.
Do. do. 21st December do.

For further particulars, and for Freight and passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT Agent.

8 Bombay Green 11th August 1876.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL, are REQUESTED to SEND their BILLS of LADING for our inspection and countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIMS for Damage or Short Delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 26th September 1876.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES per Steamer ZERBINO are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the Vessel, and REQUESTED to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No CLAIM of any kind will be PAID after the DEPARTURE of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th September 1876.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Oct. 1876.
VENETIA	2,726	450	G. J. Babot	2nd—Suez, &c.
BOKHARA	2,932	450	W.D. Anderson	9th—Southampton.
AVOCA	1,482	250	E. G. Stead	16th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	2,984	450	D. Reynoldson	23rd—Southampton.
THIBET	2,593	400	C. H. Eastley	30th—Suez, &c.
				Nov. 1876.
MALWA	2,933	450	P. S. Tomlin	6th—Southampton

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 8 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 25th Sept. 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 3rd Oct. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. LOMBARDY, Captain W. B. Hall, (2,723 Tons and 450 H.P.), will be despatched as above, carrying the Mails and taking also passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 30th September 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 18th Sept. 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL :—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From. Bombay.
INDIA	2289	500	......	9th Sept.	25th Oct.
MACEDONIA	2292	816	......	7th Oct.	18th Nov.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	......	25th Oct.	6th Dec.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation, fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS........ Rs. 600

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N. B.—If sufficient inducement offers the Steamers of this Line will make Naples a regular port of call.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

The following fine powerful Steamers will sail from Bombay as under :—

S S. CHILDWALL HALL to sail on 30th September.
„ CITY OF BALTIMORE „ 11th October.
„ TRENTHAM HALL „ 21st October.
„ BRANKSOME HALL to follow.

THESE Steamers have been especially built for the Bombay Trade and have already become known for their speed. The Saloon and Cabins are handsomely got up and a Surgeon and Stewardess are carried by all the Steamers of the Line. They present a splendid opportunity to INTENDING PASSENGERS.

For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents,

Bombay, 21st September 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS, CITY OF BALTIMORE

will Sail for Liverpool on the 11th Oct.

THIS Steamer has now made four Voyages to Bombay.

The 1st in 24 days, including all stoppages.
The 2nd „ 25 „ „ „
The 3rd „ 25 „ „ „
The 4th „ 24 „ „ „

She has lately been fitted with accommodation for Passengers, and her Cabins being on Deck, are well Ventilated. The arrangements and furnishings of the Cabins have been made with the special object of suiting the convenience of Indian Passengers.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 27th September 1876.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamer EUROPEAN, Sisterson, Commander, from LIVERPOOL, are REQUESTED to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

No CLAIMS of any kind will be admitted under any circumstances, unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain.

Bombay, 25th September 1876.

EDUCATION.

A WELL EDUCATED ENGLISH LADY would be glad to take two or three young PARSEE or HINDOO LADIES as Pupils in English, French, Music and Singing. Terms very moderate. Address "ALPHA," care of this Paper.

DR. PETTIT'S EYE SALVE,
AN INFALLIABLE REMEDY FOR
DISEASES OF THE EYE !

ACUTE or Chronic Granulation of the Lids, Ulceration of the Lachrymal Glands, Film and Weakness of Vision from any cause.

Retail, 12 annas per box. Wholesale, apply to

ROGERS & Co.,
Agents for Bombay

GENUINE ASSAM TEAS.

SOUNDY & Co., BOMBAY,
APPOINTED AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
H. J. MEYER'S & Co.'s (CALCUTTA.)
CELEBRATED TEAS FROM
ASSAM, CACHAR, DARJEELING AND KANGRA VALLEY.

MESSRS. H. J. MEYER & Co. having an extensive stock of these REALLY FINE TEAS, they are always in a position to supply direct or through their Agents, any quantity from a 1 lb. packet to 80 lb. chests, and having their own Agency in London, they are prepared to execute Orders for Friends at Home at the actual additional charge for Freight and Clearing, and Teas can be delivered in any part of the United Kingdom free of all further expenses.

All orders to be covered by a remittance.

FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	1 lb. lead packet	Rs. 3-1 per lb.
FLOWERY PEKOE	1 and 2 „ „	„ 2-4 „
ORANGE PEKOE	1 and 2 „ „	„ 1-14 „
PEKOE	1 and 2 „ „	„ 1-10 „
PEKOE SOUCHONG	1 and 2 „ „	„ 1-6 „
SOUCHONG	1 and 2 „ „	„ 1-4 „

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO DEALERS AND FOR QUANTITIES.

SOUNDY & Co., Bombay.

REDUCTION OF RATES FOR LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

IT was mentioned in the Annual Report for 1876 that the Board of Directors having been urged to lower their rates of premium for residence in India had taken the subject into consideration and would shortly be prepared to state their conclusions. New Tables of Rates have now been adopted, and may be obtained on application at the Offices of the Company.

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary.

Standard Life Office,
12, Rampart Row,
Bombay, August 1876.

For Sale at this Office.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

(Revised and corrected from the latest Gazette of India.)

Price—Annas Four.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FORT THEATRE.

STAR COMPANY.
TO-DAY, FRIDAY, 29th SEPTEMBER.

The Performance will commence with the Comedietta,
CHRISTMAS BOXES.
To conclude with H. J. Byron's Burlesque,
FRA DIAVOLO !

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
First Class, Rs. 2. Second Class, Re. 1.
Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.
Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9 o'clock.
PUNKAHS IN FULL SWING.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

STAR COMPANY.
COMEDY NIGHT.
SATURDAY, 30th SEPTEMBER.
The Performance will commence with the highly successful two-act comedy,
NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS.
To conclude with a
NEW VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
NEW SONGS. NEW DANCES.
NEW SONG AND NEW DANCE,
AND
TREBLE HIGHLAND FLING.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle, Rs. 3; Stalls, Rs. 2; Gallery, Re. 1.
PIT EIGHT ANNAS.
Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s
Doors open at 8-30. Commence at 9.

NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the COMPANY has, on the 27th instant, been ADJOURNED to 2 P.M. MONDAY, the 23rd of October, at the Registered Office of the Company, Rampart Row, Treacher's Building

O. FIEDLER, Chairman.

BASS'S BEER.

BOTTLED BY STONE.

Quarts per doz.	Cash ...	Rs. 6-8
Pints do.	do. ...	„ 4-6

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

NOW READY,
SUGGESTIONS REGARDING THE
NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service.
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

A LARGE SUPPLY on hand. Usual DISCOUNT to the TRADE.

Agents.—D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

CAPTAIN BURTON'S
TONIC BITTERS.

USED with invariable benefit and STRONGLY RECOMMENDED by that Eminent Traveller.

Per Bottle—Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ
AND
SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Are prompt and powerful Tonics ; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite they are invaluable.

Per Bottle
Liq. Chirettinæ, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.
Sacch. Chirettine, „ 1-8 and „ 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

Dr. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 2, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the New General Post Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a BUNGALOW in the MARINE LINES, FURNISHED preferred. Apply to "A. B. C.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, a situation as MAID or NURSE to a LADY or CHILDREN proceeding to ENGLAND. Address "M. H.," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, a COMPETENT CUTTER. Apply immediately, with Testimonials, to KHURSEDJEE DOSSABHOY, No. 144, Bazaar Gate. PORTUGUESE, preferred.

WANTED, a EUROPEAN BANDMASTER. Applications with Testimonials to be addressed to BAND SECRETARY, 3rd Regiment N. L. I., Kolhapore.

J. & W. TOLLEY'S D. B. SHOT GUNS, Single and Double EXPRESS RIFLES. Apply to N. V. CURRANEE & Co., opposite the Custom House.

FOR SALE, an English set of double HARNESS, Silver Mounted, almost new, Rs. 160. A DINNER SET for 12, complete, Green and Gold, Rs. 110. A Second hand double-barrelled 12-Bore RIFLE by Boss, Box and Implements complete, Rs. 150. Apply "F. T.," *Bombay Gazette.*

NOTICES.

THE BLOOD PURIFIER.

NO one residing in warm climates should ever be without Old Dr. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, which acts like a charm in curing al Liver, Kidney, and Bilious complaints, and in strengthening the system so as to enable every one to withstand all attacks of Fever, Cholera, and other diseases. Recommended and used by the Faculty. Also the Old Dr.'s Family Pills. Are the most popular medicine known for all bilious affections, liver and stomach complaints, and indigestion, as proved by thousands—Wholesale Agents, Messrs. Bathgate and Co., for Bengal and Calcutta ; Messrs. Barry and Co., Vepery, Madras. Chief Depôt, 131, Feet Street, London.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE,
APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND
EXPORT AGENTS.
Burgoyne, Burbidges and Co., Coleman Street, London
Newbery and Sons, 37 Newgate Street, London.
Barclay and Sons, 95 Farringdon Street, London.
Sanger and Sons, Oxford Street, London.
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.
Smith, Stanistreet and Co.; Bathgate and Co., Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
Treacher and Co.; Bolton and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.
Barrie and Co.; De Beaux and Co.; Scott, Mascurine and Co
AGENT FOR RANGOON.
The Rangoon Medical Hall.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for CONSTRUCTION of ROAD WORK in the Northern Konkan. For particulars apply at the Office of the Assistant Engineer, Tanna.

J. R. MAUNSELL, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
Executive Engineer, N. K.

Tanna, 15th September 1876.

CHORAL FESTIVAL.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL will be held on FRIDAY next, the 29th inst., "THE FEAST of ST. MICHAEL and ALL ANGELS" in St. Thomas' Cathedral. Service will commence at 6 P.M. The SERMON will be PREACHED by the RT. REVD. THE LORD BISHOP OF BOMBAY. The balance of the Offertory, after defraying expenses, will be devoted to the Choir Endowment Fund.

Copies of the Festival Music can be purchased at the S. P.C.K. Depository, Meadow Street, Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co.'s Fort Establishment, and at Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co. Price 4 Annas each.

DIETETIC PREPARATIONS.

AS aids to Medical treatment and the rearing of Children, articles of Diet deservedly command a large share of attention, and this is especially so in India, where the exhausting effects of the climate render their use an absolute necessity. Amongst those which have attracted recent attention are

PREPARATIONS OF MALT.

The addition of Malt Flour to the food of Infants, and Patients with impaired digestion, is due to the suggestion of the late Baron Von Liebig, and there is no doubt that many of the slighter disorders of infancy may be avoided by following the system of Diet he recommended. *Savory and Moore's Liebig's Food,* and *Mellin's Extract for preparing Liebig's Food,* are amongst the best of Malt preparations.

Undernoted are a few of the Dietetic preparations kept in stock, and as consignments are received by each fortnightly mail direct from the makers, their genuineness and freshness may be relied upon.

Hard's Farinaceous Food.
Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica.
Genuine Bermuda Arrowroot.
Vicker's Russian Isinglass.
Calf's Foot Jelly.
Robb's Rusks and Nursery Biscuits.
Condensed Milk.
Epp's Cocoa.
Schweitzer's Cocoatina.
Menier's Chocolates.
Pepsine and Pepsine Wine.
Genuine Fresh Cod Liver Oil.
Chemical Food.
Sugar of Milk.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
MANUFACTURING AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
IMPORTERS OF DIETETIC PREPARATIONS AND TOILET REQUISITES,
And Manufacturers of Aerated Waters,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

HATS AND HELMETS.

MESSRS. ASQUITH & CO. beg to inform their numerous Patrons in Bombay and the Mofussil that they have just landed a very large assortment of the above of the newest shapes, the finest qualities, and the best colours for Indian Wear.

FELT HATS of the best qualities made by the most approved makers, in Black, Brown and Drab Colours.

Hard, round and square Tops, Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 9-8. } Cash.
Soft do. do. do. Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 8-8. }

DRESS SILK and TALL DRAB FELT, by Lincoln and Bennett and other well-known makers, from Rs. 10—Cash.

HELMETS, REGULATION and SHIKAR SHAPES, to meet the requirements of every one, at prices varying from Rs. 13-8 upwards—Cash.

Up-Country Patrons whose measures are not registered, kindly send Circumference of Head.

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Quotations for Cognacs of

MESSRS. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & CO.,
WHO STAND THIRD ON THE LIST OF BRANDY EXPORTERS,

		In Bond.	
*	One Star	Rs. 15 0	per dozen.
*	One Star, in glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles	„ 16 0	„ „
*	One Star, in Flasks, in cases of 2 dozen each	„ 17 0	„ case.
*	One Star, in Half-Flasks, in cases of 4 dozen each...	„ 19 0	„ „
*	One Star, Crystal Barrell, = 1 dozen with bronze stand and plated tap complete	„ 23 0	„ barrel.
**	Two Stars	„ 18 8	„ dozen.
***	Three Stars	„ 21 8	„ „
****	Four Stars, Extra Superior	„ 32 8	„ „

Messes, Clubs, Co-Operative Societies, and Traders, will be liberally treated. We ask their support.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.
2, DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

To be Incorporated under Act X. of 1866, by which the Liability of Shareholders is strictly limited to the actual amount of their Shares.

CAPITAL Rs. 5,00,000, IN 25,000 SHARES OF Rs. 20 EACH,
FULLY PAID UP,
WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

The Shares to be issued from time to time as the business of the Association extends. The First Issue is limited to 5,000 Shares.

A MINIMUM DIVIDEND OF 10 PER CENT. PER ANNUM IS ANTICIPATED.

BANKERS :
THE BANK OF BOMBAY.
MANAGER :
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Offices : 9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

This Association is for the purpose of making temporary loans to persons requiring them. Security will in all cases be required from borrowers and be most carefully investigated by the Directors and Manager, whose professional experience will enable them to judge of the value of the security offered.

As an Investment, the Shares of this Association will prove highly remunerative.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association can be seen upon application to the Manager.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

TO The DIRECTORS of the
ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

Gentlemen,

I hereby request that you will allocate me __________ Shares in the above Association, for which I enclose the Deposit of Rs. 20* per Share, amounting to Rs. ________ and I agree to accept such Shares or any less number, you may allot to me. I authorise you to insert my name on the Register of Shareholders after the Association has been registered.

Name in full ____________________
Residence ____________________
Profession ____________________
Post Town ________ *dated this* __________ *day of* __________ 1876.
† Signature ____________________

The above Form for Shares, when filled up, should be sent to the Manager,

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

* Remittances in every case must be made free of expense.
† Please to sign legibly.

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

BEFORE buying any other, the Public are requested to see the Machines or send for the Prospectus to

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,
BOMBAY : CALCUTTA :
6, Elphinstone Circle. 2, Chowringhee Road.
Agency Camp Deolali :—Khursedji Dossabhai.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms. A large quantity of Grey and Coloured piece goods, &c.

AT 1 P. M.

1 handsome English built buggy with a handsome bark bay Arab horse and set of harness.
1 handsome very high caste grey Arab horse, 14-2-4 years old.
1 handsome chesnut Arab horse.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome French Polished Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, &c., at No. 80, New Foras Road, next to the Byculla Cottages.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd October, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome French polished household furniture, &c., the property of a gentleman proceeding up country.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome household furniture, Elkington's platedware, rich engraved glass and crockerywares, &c., at Breach Candy.

On FRIDAY, the 13th October, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of John Warden, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture. Best Plated, Glass and Porcelainwares, a Handsome English built Brougham, a powerful Australian Horse, a Valuable collection of Choice and rare plaints, &c., at No. 112 Malabar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th, and THURSDAY, the 9th November, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome household furniture, brougham, horse, plants, &c., the property of Surgeon H. W. Graham.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

N.B.—The plants will be sold on Tuesday the 7th, and Wednesday the 8th at 6 A. M.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES.

On THURSDAY, the 26th October next, and the following days at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premisses, by order of the Francis Stanger Leathes, Esquire, the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Hajee Alli Mahomed bin Hajee Ahmed, the Mortgagor, the following Landed properties, viz.

Lot No I.—Firstly—All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold Land or Ground, together with the several messuages, dwelling houses, halls or ranges of buildings, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the Falkland Road, within the City of Bombay and in the sub-district of Mazagon, and fronting the said Falkland Road on the north side thereof, and which said piece of ground contains by admeasurement 5745 square yards, be the same little more or less, and is registered by the Collector of Foras Freehold Land Revenue under No. 13, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No 66D, and bounded as follows : that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Nursoo Sayeboo Camatee, on or towards the west by the property of the said Hajee Ally Mahomed Hajee Ahmed, secondly hereinafter described on or towards the north by the property of Merwanjee Framjee Kaka, and on or towards the south by the Falkland Road aforesaid.

On Thursday the 26th October next at 5 P.M..

Lot No. II.—Secondly—All that piece or parcel of land or Foras freehold New Salt Batty Ground, situate, lying and being on the north side of Falkland Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the sub district of Mazagon (and adjoining a Bungalow formerly belonging to Sorabjee Eduljee Powalla, and now to Manockjee Sorabjee Powalla), and containing by admeasurement 2260 square yards and five-ninths of a square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue for Foras rent under No. 153, and now standing in his Rent Roll Book in the name of Raghoonath Madhowjee together with the several Chawl, or ranges of buildings standing thereon, or on some part thereof, and respectively assessed by the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay under No. 66E, and also the other Chawls or ranges which are now under erection and bounded as follows : that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of the said Hajee Ally Mahomed Hajee Ahmed, on or towards the west formerly by the property of the said Sorabjee Eduljee Powalla, and now of Manockjee Sorabjee Powalla, on or towards the north by the property of Kerbadjee Hormusjee, and on or towards the south by the aforesaid Falkland Road, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Gopalla Bapoo Bavor and others, and are now in the occupation of the said Hajee Ally Mahomed Hajee Ahmed and his tenants.

On Friday the 27th October next at 4 P.M.,

Lot No III.—Thirdly—All that piece or parcel of Land or Foras freehold New Salt Batty Ground, situate, lying and being on the south side of Falkland Road outside the Fort of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Mazagon (and adjoining a bungalow formerly belonging to the said Sorabjee Eduljee Powalla, and now of Manockjee Sorabjee Powalla) containing by admeasurement 4 31 square yards, and seven ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue for Foras rent under No. 153, and now standing in his Rent Roll Book in the name of Raghoonath Madhowjee, and bounded as follows : that is to say, on or towards the east by the property formerly of Parsee Dadabhoy Misree, and now of Dhunjeebhoy Cooverjee, on the west by the property formerly of the said Sorabjee Eduljee Powalla, and now of Manokjee Sorabjee Powalla, on or towards the south by the property formerly of the said Sorabjee Eduljee Powalla, and now of Cursetbai, daughter of the said Sorabjee Eduljee Powalla, and on or towards the north by the aforesaid Falkland Road, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Gopalla Bapoo Baver and others, and are now in the occupation of the said Hajee Ally Mahomed Hajee Ahmed and his tenants.

On Friday the 27th October next at 5 p. m.

Lot No. IV.—Fourthly.—All that piece or parcel of Land or Foras freehold New Salt Batty Ground, situate, lying and being on the north side of the New Foras or Cammateepoora New Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Sub-district of Mazagon (and adjoining a Bungalow formerly belonging to Sorabjee Jamasjee Lalla and now of Bomonjee Burjorjee, containing by admeasurement 1154 square yards, and four ninths of a square yard or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue for Foras rent under No. 520, and now standing in his rent roll book in the name of Wittul Jannajee, and bounded as follows : that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Nowrojee Kekobadjee, on or towards the west by the property formerly of the said Sorabjee Jamasjee Lalla, and now the road and ground of Bomanjee Burjorjee, on or towards the north by a Goverment drain and then the properties of Mr. Rogers and of the said Bomanjee Burjorjee and on or towards the south by the new Foras or Cammateepoora New Road, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Gopalla Bapoo Daver and others, and are now in the occupation of the said Hajee Ally Mahomed Hajee Ahmed and his tenants.

(On Saturday the 28th October next at 4 p.m.)

Lot No. V.—Fifthly—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with messuage, tenement or dwelling house, built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Mahim without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the eastern of the Durga Street in Poombal Durga in Mahim, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 22, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2, the said property containing by admeasurement 119 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows : that is to say, on or towards the east by the Mahim Durga street, on or towards the west by the public passage leading to the grave yard, on or towards the north by the property of Mahomed Sallaybin Fuckroodin, and on or towards the south by the property of Ebrarim Sabbin Shaik Husson, and which said premises hereby granted were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Hajee Ally Mahomed Hajee Ahmed.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 29th September 1876.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

ON and after October 1st the MAIL AND MIXED TRAINS will be RUN as follows :—

DOWN MAIL.			UP MAIL.		
Bombay	Dep.	9-0 P.M.	Ahmedabad	Dep.	1-0 noon.
Surat	„	5-10 A.M.	Baroda	„	3-45 P.M.
Broach	„	7-28	Broach	„	5-32 „
Baroda	„	9-45	Surat	„	8-10 „
Ahmedabad	Arr.	12 30 noon.	Bombay	Arr.	4-30 A.M

DOWN MIXED.			UP MIXED		
Bombay	Dep.	6-30 A.M.	Wudwan	Dep.	6-5 A.M.
Surat	„	7-15	Veerumgaum	„	9-25 „
Broach	„	10-35	Kharaghora	„	7-5 „
Dubhoe	„	9-0 „	Ahmedabad	„	6-30 „
Baroda	„	1-55 P.M.	Dakore	„	7-10 „
Dakore	„	1-5 „	Baroda	„	11-24 „
Ahmedabad	„	1-6 „	Dubhoe	„	9-0 „
Veerumgaum	„	4-25 „	Broach	„	2-20 P.M.
Kharaghora	„	7-5 A.M.	Surat	„	6-30 A.M.
Wudwan	Arr.	7-20 P.M.	Bombay	Arr.	6-40 P.M.

Passengers will be conveyed across the Nerbudda by Steam Ferry.

The Bombay Local Train Service will also be altered, the particulars of which may be ascertained from the Time Tables, which will be exhibited at all stations in the course of a few days.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 16th September 1876.

LEDGERS, CASH BOOKS, JOURNALS, &c.

Of Monkton's Azure-laid paper, ruled, folioed, indexed, &c., bound rough Calf with Cloth sides, &c.

6 quire ROYAL DOUBLE LEDGERS, ruled double Cash, etc., etc., etc.	Rs. 25	0
6 quire MEDIUM SINGLE LEDGERS, double Cash, etc.	25	0
5 quire DEMY SINGLE LEDGERS,	16	0
5 quire „ CASH BOOKS,	16	0
5 quire „ DAY BOOKS,	16	0
5 quire „ JOURNALS,	16	0
4 quire „ CASH BOOKS,	13	4
5 quire FOOLSCAP SINGLE LEDGERS,	12	0
5 quire „ CASH BOOKS,	11	4
5 quire „ JOURNALS,	12	0
4 quire „ JOURNALS,	10	0
FOOLSCAP SIZE BOOKS of best azure-laid paper bound in Basil and marbled paper covers and leaves, ruled plain or for cash, with folio, columns, and heading :— 2 quire Rs. 3-8, 3 quire Rs. 4-8, 4 quire Rs. 5-8, 5 quire.	6	8
DEMY QUARTO ditto ditto, without-folio, column or heading :— 1½ quire Rs. 3-8. 2 quire	4	8
PRIVATE LEDGERS, bound Morocco, with spring lock and duplicate keys :— Octavo size, Rs. 4-12, Post quarto	6	12

Manuscript Books of all kinds. Metallic and other Note Books, &c., &c., &c.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

OVERLAND PARCEL EXPRESS,

INDIAN TRANSIT AND GENERAL FORWARDING AGENCY,
ESTABLISHED 1867.

OFFICES.—London, Liverpool, Dublin, New York, and Elphinstone Circle, opposite the Custom House, Bombay.

THIS AGENCY receives Parcels for delivery at any Post Town or District throughout Great Britain and Ireland, at an uniform rate of 8 Annas per pound, or fraction of a pound weight, up to 50 lbs., except Jewellery and other valuable articles.

This charge covers the conveyance from Bombay to London only, and may either be prepaid, or paid on delivery at destination.

Goods and Packages, via Canal Steamers, forwarded at Rs. 2 per cubic foot, to London or Liverpool, including Shipping, Agency, and other incidental charges.

Goods landed, cleared from the Custom House and forwarded to any part of India at moderate rates.

N. V. CURRANEE & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.,
FURNITURE, CARRIAGE, HARNESS,
AND
BILLIARD MANUFACTURERS,
MADRAS, BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

FURNITURE DEPARTMENT

FURNITURE for Drawing room, Boudoir, Dining room, Bed room.

FURNITURE for Messes, Clubs, Camp. New improved pattern Camp Chair, light and strong, 6 chairs, packed in a space 3 and 1½ by 1 foot.

FURNITURE for Churches, Altars, Pulpits, Desks, Lecterns, Chairs, Benches, Prodieu, Communion Tables and Railings, Carpets, Velvets, Cushions, Punkahs.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD Tables with thick slate tops, improved Thurston's Cushions.

BILLIARD Cloth, Cues, Balls, Cue tips, Chalk, spare Rubber Cushions.

BAGATELLE BOARDS, all sizes, with or without slate, complete, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 350.

CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.

LANDAUS, 5 Glasses, quite a novelty, the last improvements. Landau-Omnibus, Landau-Clarence. Landau, 3 venetians, of Simple Mechanism. Landaulet-Brougham.

CEESPRING BERLINES, Clarences, Barouches and Coupe with or without coach box and Withworth's Steel Perch.

WAGGONETTES, Waggonettes rail body do. moveable top Waggonette-Stanhope, Waggonette Mail Phaeton.

PHAETON, Cab, Ladies, Park, Basket, Victoria and Denmark.

MAIL-PHAETONS, with Ladies' Sliding Step, with hind Seat revolving, also American pattern.

BAROUCHES, the last and most elegant Patterns of *Paris, London* and *Vienna.*

BROUGHAMS and Coupes Palankeen Coach with low venetians Berline, Clarence, newest design for 1 or 2 horses.

BREAKS all Sizes, table Breaks, Break-Omnibus Chariot, Breaks, Hunting Breaks.

BUGGIES, Gigs, Tilburys, Mylords, Ducs, &c. with Rumble Spiders.

DOG-CARTS, all sizes and shapes, 2 and 4 wheeled, with or without moveable top and Break.

D. & Co. have a large a stock of well-selected patent door-locks, box and cupboard locks with two keys, padlocks of sizes, from 4 to 6 levers, porcelain knobs with locks for half-doors, picture nails with brass heads, picture rings, picture cords, gilt nails, and punka wheels.

READING LAMPS—New models for candles, used principally for verandahs, tents, bedrooms ; they are punka-proof.

KEROSINE LAMPS, expressly made for India, punka-proof, give a light equal to that imparted by 14 candles, Rs. 25.

MARBLE, for pavement, white and black, square foot mosaic pavements of very handsome design.

CURTAIN MATERIALS ; glass insulators for Pianos and Cote.

HORSE HAIR CLOTH ; China and French damasks, red velvet, satin, cretonnes, and morocco leathers.

CARPETS, with borders, new patterns, Brussels, Axminster, and velvet-pile. From Rs. 3 to Rs. 7 per yard.

WALL PAPERS—Border papers for halfdoors, ceilings, punkas ; for theatres, representing landscapes, streets, and drawingrooms, &c., &c.

ICE MACHINE REFRIGERATOR—Works as a pump, gives two, three, and four decanters of Ice in 3 minutes. These apparatuses advantageously compete with those of M. Carre (we quote the report of the International Exhibition, Paris, 1867). They produce cold and ice without fire, pressure, or danger, and will undoubtedly prove very serviceable to housewives, hospitals, and others. Can be seen in working order in their Establishment.

Ice Machine Carre, worked by ammonia 2 and 4 lbs., which D. and Co. undertake to repair and recharge with fresh ammonia.

Hydrofuge, double action, 17 and 25 Rs. each.

Garden pumps do, do, 12 Rs. each.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with a RESOLUTION PASSED at the Sixth Annual General Meeting of the Company held on SATURDAY last, a DIVIDEND at the rate of RUPEES TWENTY-FIVE per share will be PAID on and after the 3rd proximo to the Shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 15th September 1876 on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATE.

Holders of Quarter Shares will receive a proportionate Dividend on presenting their receipts, but Shareholders are requested as far as possible to arrange to present Four Quarter Share Receipts in order that a Certificate for One Share may be issued. Those Shareholders who have not yet exchanged old Certificate forms for new are requested to do so, as Dividend will be payable to holders of new Share Certificates only.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 25th September 1876.

INDIAN PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the INDIAN PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Rampart Row (Treacher's Building), on FRIDAY, the 29th September, at 3 P. M., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts up to the 30th June 1876.
2. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th to the 30th of September 1876, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GADDUM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 16th September 1876.

THE BHOWNUGGER MILLS AND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held on FRIDAY, the 29th September 1876, at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 4 and 5, Elphinstone Circle, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet made up to 31st December 1875. Also to receive a sketch of the Profit and Loss Account for the half year ending 30th June 1876.
2. To confirm the appointments of Directors made by the Board and to elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation or otherwise.
3. To declare an Interim Dividend.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd to the 29th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

4 and 5, Elphinstone Circle Bombay, 21st September 1876.

HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY, the 2nd day of October, at 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts of the Company, made up to 30th June 1876.
2. To elect a Director in room of Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq., who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint two Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

W. NICOL & Co.,
(Hyderabad Agency,)
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 13th September 1876.

N. B.—The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 18th instant to 1st proximo (both days inclusive)

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866, called THE TRUSTEES' and MORTGAGEES' POWERS ACT, 1866, and in the matter of the PROPERTY and CREDITS of PALLONJEE PESTONJEE, late of Bombay Parsee, Inhabitant, deceased, who died intestate at Bombay, aforesaid on or about the 26th day of February 1876, and JOINT LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION to whose Property and Credits were GRANTED by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 13th day of July last to JAIJEE and COWASJEE PALLONJEE, the Widow and eldest Son respectively of the said deceased. Notice is hereby given that ALL PERSONS being CREDITORS of or otherwise having claims upon or against the ESTATE of the said Pallonjee Pestonjee, deceased, are required, on or before MONDAY, the 30th day of October, 1876, to send to the said Administratrix and Administrator at the Office of their Proctors, Messrs. RIMINGTON, HORE and LANGLEY, at No. 23, Apollo Street, Bombay, or at the Office of Messrs. JEFFERSON and PAYNE, No. 6, Apollo Street, Bombay, the particulars of such claim. In default such claims will be treated as waived and the ASSETS will be DISTRIBUTED without reference to any claim of which notice shall not have been given as aforesaid. All persons indebted to or having property belonging to the said Estate are required to pay such debts and deliver up such property to the said Administratrix and Administrator at either of the Offices aforesaid forthwith.—Dated this 31st day of August 1876.

RIMINGTON, HORE and LANGLEY.

WHEELER AND WILSON'S SILENT LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

HIGHEST HONORS AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

PATRONISED BY THE ROYAL FAMILY.

SIMPLE and thorough of construction ; speedy and easy of operation ; durability of Seam ; noiselessness of motion. Perfect workmanship. Plain-sewing, Hemming, Tucking, Felling, Gathering, Binding, Quilting, Cording, Braiding, Trimming and Fringing. Light or Heavy Cloth and Leather work.

INSTRUCTION TO PURCHASERS GRATIS. PACKING FREE.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
Sole Agents.

No. 7, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, 28TH SEPT. 1876.

MARKETS closed for the Dussera holiday.

THE following extract is taken from the London *Daily News* City article of Sept. 8:—

The Indian exchanges are a shade weaker to-day, the rates from Calcutta being telegraphed as 1s. 7 5/8d. for six months' sight, and from Shanghae up to the end of last month (the latest date), 5s. 8½d. per tael. Silver is inactive, and in the absence of either demand or supplies on the spot remains nominally unchanged. In connection with the fall in the Eastern exchanges we have received the following from a correspondent who has had many years' experience in Oriental banking business, and may therefore be supposed to be fully aware of what is carried on sub rosa. Other communications received recommend the Government to at once stop the coinage of rupees for private parties, which would of course have the effect of driving silver out of the market as a medium of exchange with India, but the subject is a most delicate one, and requires more space for its ventilation than we can here afford, so defer to an early date the consideration of the question, together with a practical letter to hand from M. Cernuschi:

Sept. 7.

Sir,—From your money articles of late I observe you have been giving marked attention to the continuous decline in Indian exchanges and Council drafts on India. Various remedies have been suggested more or less practical, but it is now the general opinion of all connected with our Indian commerce that the India Council committed a grave mistake in launching out no less a sum than 175 lacs in course of three weeks. We now know that one of the Eastern banks alone took up fully 100 lacs at an average of 1s. 8¼d., so that the Council acted with deplorable want of tact and judgment in deluging a sensitive market by throwing on 75 lacs more for the following week; confidence, which was fast recovering was thus crushed, and remitters to India are now only working up to their daily or weekly necessities—in short, speculation in rupee drafts as in former years has ceased to exist owing to the uncertainty of the movements of the India Council. There can be no doubt that the policy of permitting the Presidency banks to loan out the Indian Government funds in Bombay and Calcutta has militated severely against the sales of drafts on this side, as the exchange banks in India are at the present time in a position to finance through Calcutta on Bombay, and vice versa, at an average of 5 per cent. or under, and this mode of finance has been extensively availed of by exchange banks during the past four months to the detriment of the Home Financial Department. The introduction of telegraphic transfers has clearly operated adversely with regard to the sale of drafts on India, as it retards the attainment of steadiness in exchange rates, and lets loose funds one month sooner than in former years; however, though an adverse cause, it is quite insignificant compared to the mischief resulting from the Government funds in India being placed at an unusually low rate of eastern interest in the hands of parties who by this means are in a position to refrain from purchasing India Council drafts in London until the rate is forced down to 1s. 6½d. again, or perhaps lower. During the past three weeks the rate has declined 5 per cent., and it certainly looks as if the India Council were bent on bringing about another panic, similar to what existed both here and in India some three months ago. The inaction and apathy displayed by the Indian Finance Department of late has caused general comment in commercial circles throughout the country, but it is to be hoped in the interests of our Asiatic trade that some financiers may step forward and help to remove this fearful nightmare which has been disturbing Eastern commerce since the the beginning of the present year.—Yours faithfully,

HOOGLY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BRIG WESTAL, 88 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Ibo (August 31st), with a general cargo and six natives as passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. AKOLA, 315 tons, Captain William, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (September 25th), with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Rev. Mr. Fonseca, Mr. Cowasjee Sorabjee, and twenty-four deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
27	Westal	Nacoda	Ibo, Aug 31.
28	Akola (s)	William	Kurrachee, Sept 25.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
24	Gilroy	Leslie	Liverpool, July 11.
	Early Mora	Sheara	London, May 25.
	Airlie	Rochburn	Melbourne, Aug 4.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.			
24	Meinam (s)	....	....
	Fannie Tucker	....	....
	West Ridge	....	....
	Gol	....	....

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.			
26	Nizam (s)	....	Southampton.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.			
24	Hope	....	Cocanada.
	Salisbury (s)	....	Cocanada.
	Hobart (s)	....	Cocanada.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1631 Childwall Hall (s), Putt—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1466 City of Baltimore (s), Collins—W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR VENICE.

1728 Venetia (s), Babot—Mails, 2nd October.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM.

1208 Malpomene, Leach—Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

1726 Lombardy (s), Seaton—P. & O. Co.
1290 Tanjore (s), Hall—P. & O. Co.

FOR GENOA.

1380 Sumatra (s), Coboara—C. Grondona.

FOR TRIESTE.

1060 Calipso (s), Egger—Austrian Lloyd's Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1318 Africa (s), Hutcheson—B. I. S. N. Co.
1061 Ben Nevis, Mackie—Volkart Brothers.
618 Fathe Salem, Machon.
1329 Galloway, Fraser—W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.

550 Commilla (s), Sharp—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

1417 Columbian (s), Alderton—P. & O. Co.
548 Mula (s), Doert—Essa Califa.
1086 Vixen (s), O'Keefe—W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR TUTICORIN.

310 Futtay Sultan, Nacoda.

NOT FIXED.

848 Afton, Simple—H. F. Soares & Co.
315 Akola (s), William—B. I. S. Co.
1666 Cella (s), Holmes—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1062 City of Boston, Crasby—Tudor & Co.
1774 European (s), Sibthorpe—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1369 Exporter, Brooks—Farnham & Co.
1305 Glee Maiden, Cummings—M. Nusserwanjee.
1231 Goa (s), Avern—B. I. S. N. Co.
1253 Golconda (s), Anderson—P. & O. Co.
1316 Herman, Dillan.
1890 Hydaspes (s), Barrett—P. & O. Co.
1797 King Cerdic, Buston—Wallace & Co.
629 Merse, Robertson—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1120 Orissa (s), Reeves—P. & O. Co.
1350 Pride of England, Nash—G. I. P. Railway.
475 Royal Diadem, Dennis.
936 Whitehall, Gesch.
917 Zerbino (s), Dewney—W. Nicol & Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

256 Africa, Ranchaupt.
51 Algofar, Nacoda—(Put back.)
713 Countess of Elgin, Nacoda.
90 Emanuel, Nacoda.
392 Neu har, Souter.
306 Pearl (s), Ashton.
101 Pehlwan (s), DeCosta.
135 Spitfire (s), Nacoda.
88 Vestal, Nacoda.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE

874 Abyssinia (s) 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
1081 Daphne, (s) 5, Evans.
300 Hugh Rose (s) 3, Dowsing.
523 Kwangtung (s) 6, Campbell.
1107 Magdala (s) 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
464 Rifleman (s), Clayton.
1596 Vestal (s), Hand.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Childwall Hall s—122½ cwts myrabollams, Essack Joosub; 490 cwts wheat, Ruzubally Allyruza; 20 bales wool, Nursey Khuttow.

FOR SUEZ.

Calipso s—5 pots coolfa oil, Abdool Rusul Oomerbhoy.
Venetia s—2 kegs camphor, Mahomed Hody Cuzrany.

FOR HONGKONG.

Lombardy s—15 bales twist, H Cowasjee; 15 bales twist and 3 bundles sandalwood, C Byramjee; 40 bales twist, Pemabhoy Hemabhoy.

HIGH COURT.—29TH SEPTEMBER.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

Summary Suit.

497-76—Prescot and Winter—Thomas Fisher Punnett vs Jametjee Bazonjee and another.

484-76—A Framjee—M A de Souza Bilerimino vs Khutree Aba Hajee Jacob and another.

Long Cause.

284-74—Jefferson and Payne—Ralli Brothers vs Walljee Canjee and others—Janardhun and Ghandhibhoy and others—Part heard.

(Before the Honorable MR JUSTICE GREEN and ASSESSORS)

At 3 O'clock P.M.

For Judgment.

In the Matter of the Land Acquisition Act X of 1870.

R V H—ra—And in the Matter of Government—And Rev Bras Fernandes and others—Janardhun and G—For Claimant

R V He—re—And in the Matter of Government—And Moolchund Kuttonsey and another—H Bicknell—For Claimant.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

Long Cause.

150-76—Bimirgton, Hore and Lanzley—Arut Kirpall vs Dayal Dhunjee—Janardhun and Ghandhibhoy—Part heard.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 27th September 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29 879
Temperature of the Air	81 9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76 2
Dew Point	74 0
Relative humidity of Air	·776
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=5).	4 0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	85 9
Minimum do. do. (read at 9 30 a. m.)...	78 0
General Direction of wind	NW, N, NE, WNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	1·9
Fall of Rain	0·00 inches.
Total fall during the month	4 71 „
„ „ „ year	50·04 „

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 27.

Brown, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

Thornhill, Capt, Bombay, Adjt 6th Brigade R A, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES—SEPTEMBER 28.

Hind, Lieut, Bombay 6th Grenadiers N I, on leave, to Ahmedabad.

Baumgartner, Col, Bombay Staff Corps, from furlough, to Poona.

Mansel Lieut, Bombay 68th Light Infantry, on leave, to Matheran.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 27th September 1876.

With reference to G O C 338, 3rd June, the C-in-C, with the concurrence of Govt is pleased to direct that in all Mofussil stations in the Presidency the communion plate and other silver articles of Church furniture shall be kept in charge of the station Staff Officer.

With reference to G O C No 762 of 1875, the C-in-C directs that the monthly store returns rendered to the Examiner of Ordnance Accounts are to be transmitted to that Officer punctually on the date prescribed by the Regulations.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that Lt W R M Daunt, 4th Bde, has been posted to the Depot Bde R A.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointment:—

30th Regt N I (Jacob's Rifles)—Lt H F Smith, 1st Wing Subn (on furlough) to be Qr Mr, vice Humfrey, who vacates on promotion.

The Asst Inspector of Gymnasia is permitted to proceed on his annual tour of inspection.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

3 Hussars—Lt G E Rogers, to England, via Suez Canal, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

11th Foot (1st Batn)—Brevt Maj A F De B Dixon, to England, via Suez Canal, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

83rd Foot—Lt E Newman, to England, via Suez Canal, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, September 28.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following Order is confirmed:—

By Col R C Romer, R A, C mdg Poona Division
Poona, 2nd September 1876.

The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave:—

Staff Corps—Maj J B Fenwick, Ex Commissariat Officer, Poona Division For 30 days from date of departure, to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate, for the purpose of appearing before a Medl Board.

The undermentioned Officer has been granted by the Secy of State an extension of leave, on medical certificate, for the period specified:—

Lt Col N B Thoyts, Bombay S C, two months.

The services of Surgn J F Keith, M B, are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C from the 1st Aug 1876.

The furlough to Europe for six months granted to Capt B G Humfrey, S C, Adjt 10th Regt N L Infy, by G G O No 506, of the 2nd Aug last, is cancelled at that officer's request.

The following promotions are ordered in the Commissariat Dep, in succession to Col A W Lucas, CB, who attained to Col's allowance (vide G G O No 570 of the 5th Sept 1876):—

Col F P Mignon is confirmed as Depy Comsy Genl.

Maj R T Clarke, Asst Comsy Genl second class, to be Asst Comsy Genl, first class.

Maj J B Fenwick, Depy Asst Comsy Genl, first class, to be Asst Comsy Genl, second class.

Capt W T Keys, Depy Asst Comsy Genl, second class, to be Depy Asst Comsy Genl, first class.

Maj J S D Bolton, Sub-Asst Comsy Genl, first class, to be Depy Asst Comsy Genl, second class.

Capt T Reed, Sub Asst Comsy Genl, second class, to be Sub-Asst Comsy Genl first class.

Capt C F Hughes, Sub-Asst Comsy Genl, third class, to be Sub-Asst Comsy Genl, second class.

Lieut G B E Radcliffe, Actg Sub-Asst Comsy Genl, second class, is brought on the strength of the Dept as a Probationer to complete the establishment.

Lt L P Reilly, appointed to the Commissariat Dept under G G O No 567 of 1st inst, is appointed to act as Sub-Asst Comsy Genl, second class, from date of joining the Dept.

Consequent on Maj J B Fenwick, Actg Asst Comsy Genl, first class, proceeding on furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, for two years, the following promotions amongst Commissariat Officers are ordered, with effect from 9th inst:—

Maj R H M Van Heythuysen, Actg Asst Comsy Genl, second class, to be Actg Asst Comsy Genl, first class.

Capt W T Keays, Depy Asst Comsy Genl first class, to be Actg Asst Comsy Genl, second class.

Capt W B Seton, Actg Depy Asst Comsy Genl, second class, to be Actg Depy Asst Comsy Genl, first class.

Capt T Reed, Sub Asst Comsy Genl, first class, to be Actg Depy Asst Comsy Genl, second class.

Shewchurrun, late an Inspr in the Commissariat Dept at Neemuch, who has been convicted of having rendered a false statement to a public servant, and has been dismissed the Service is disqualified for employment under Govt in future.

The following promotions in the Barrack Dept are made:—

Depy Asst Comsy John Lyons to be Actg Asst Comsy, Condr Engene D Hart to be Actg Depy Asst Comsy, Sub-Cond John Lewis to be Actg Condr, and Serjt John Riding to be Actg Sub-Condr, from 16th Sept 1876, in succession to Asst Comsy Tefft, proceeded to Australia, on medical certificate.

Capt C A Owen, Genl List, 1st Squ n Subn, 2nd L Cavy is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from date of departure in Oct next, under Rule IX of the furlough Regulations of 1868:—

Surgn-Maj C G H Ross, in Medl charge, 4th Regt N I. is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, from date of departure in Dec next, under Rule IX of the Furlough Regulations of 1868:—

The undermentioned Officer, having completed twenty years' service, to be Maj from the date specified, subject to H M's approval:—

Staff Corps—Capt Maurice Dwerdie, 20th Sept 1876.

The undermentioned Officer, having completed twelve years' service, four of which have been in the S C, to be Capt from the date specified, subject to H M's approval:—

Staff Corps—Lt David William Keith Barr, 20th Sept 1876.

Asst Apothecary P Barretto, of the Bo Medl Estbt, is permitted to proceed to Goa with leave of absence for three months, on medical certificate.

Depy Surgn Genl M F Manifold is brought on the strength of H M's British Forces in this Command from the 4th Sept 1876, the date of his arrival at Mhow.

The following order is confirmed:—

Aden Brigade Order, dated 2nd Sept, directing Col Faulkner, Offg Comdt, 6th N I to assume Command of the Brigade during the absence of Bgdr Genl Schneider on furlough.

Col Penn, C B, R A commanded the Aden Brigade from the 12th July to the 1st Sept.

Actg Depy Surgn Genl W G Hunter, M D F R C P, is confirmed in that grade from the 29th Sept 1876, vice Depy Surgn Genl Miller, whose tenure of office expires.

Surgn Maj F G Joynt, M D, is appointed to act as Depy Genl from the 29th Sept 1876 and during the absence of Doctor Maitland, or until further orders.

With reference to Genl Order No 570, dated 5th inst, Col A W Lucas, C B, S C, will continue to act as Comsy Genl until the 31st Dec next.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr M Bean, First Officer of the Indian Govt Steamer Dalhousie, having returned to duty on the morning of the 30th Aug last from the twelve months' furlough to Europe granted him in G G O No 54, dated 21st Aug 1875, the unexpired portion of his leave is cancelled.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev C Kirk, Chaplain of Nusseerabad, and the Rev W Wingate, Actg Chaplain of Deesa, have been granted privilege leave, each for one month, from the date of quitting their respective stations.

Col W C Parr and Lt-Col L C Barton respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Political Agent in Cutch on the 15th inst after office hours.

Lt J Humfrey, Special Bahirwatia Officer, and Capt G E Hancock, Supt, Survey in Kattywar, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Special Bahirwatia Officer on the 24th ultimo, before office hours.

Under the provisions of Sec 3 of Act II of 1869, H E the Govr in Council is placed to appoint Capt B F P Powell to act as a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt of Bombay, other than the Presidency town of Bombay.

Messrs W Wedderburn and A D Pollen respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Judge and Sessions Judge of Ratnagiri on the 15th inst in the afternoon.

Mr J W Walker delivered over charge of the Office of Asst Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad on the 18th inst, after office hours.

Mr S S Smith to be Supt and Jailor of the Tanna Jail.

Rao Saheb Ramchundra Venkatesh Patki, Joint Subordinate Judge of Dapoli, in the Ratnagiri Dist, relinquished charge of his Office on 2nd Sept 1876, after office hours, in order to proceed to join his appointment at Sirsi, in the Kanara Dist.

Messrs C F Farran and J Macpherson respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Clerk of the Crown on the 20th inst.

Mr J R Naylor, C S to be Remembrancer of Legal Affairs with effect from 8th July 1876.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr J H C Dunsterville, Asst Supt, Revenue Survey and Assessment, South Maratha Country, is promoted to the third grade of Asst Supt of Survey, with effect from the 21st June 1876.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Asst Surg Anna Moreshwar Kunte, B A, M D, is promoted from the third to the second grade.

Mr J M Campbell, Compiler of the Bombay Gazetteer, having taken charge of his Office on the 13th inst, before office hours, the unexpired portion of the privilege leave of absence for three months, from 25th ultimo, granted to him in Govt Notification dated 22nd idem, is cancelled.

Surgn A J Leggatt received charge of the Office of the Supt of Vaccination, Sind Circle, from Surgn-Major Hopkins, Civil Surgn Kurrachee, on the 9th inst, during office hours.

Apothecary M Lobo is appointed to the temporary medical charge of the Dispensary at Hubli during the absence of Asst Surgn B G Bhate on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Asst Surgn Abdul Karim Lukmanji is granted furlough on private affairs for one year, from 1st Oct 1876, under Sec VII. Supplement F, Civil Leave Code, Second Edition.

The following Extract, para 1 of a Despatch from H M's Principal Secy of State for India in Council, No 3 (Public) date 31st Aug 1876, to the address of H E the Govr in Council in Bombay, is published for general information:—

"1 The undermentioned Gentlemen have been appointed Members of the Civil Service of your Presidency in the following order:—

Mr William Powell Symonds, Mr John Backhouse Alcock, Mr John William Pitt Muir Mackenzie, and Mr Edward Henry Moscardi.

Asst Surgn Bhalchandra Krishna was appointed to the medical charge of the Dispensary at Bassein from the 27th March 1876.

The services of Surgn Maj F G Joynt, MD, Surgn, European Genl Hospital, are placed at the disposal of the Mily Dept for employment in that Dept.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Messrs P Reynolds, C E, and F D Campbell, C E, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of the Ex Engr for Irrigation, Khandesh, on the 8th Sept 1876, before noon.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Saheb Waman Krishna Agarkar, Depy Educational Inspr, Sholapur, is appointed to be substantive *pro tem.* Depy Educational Inspr, Ahmednagar.

Mr G W Forrest, Head Master, High School, Surat, having returned to the Presidency on the 30th ultimo, the unexpired portion, namely, from 30th Aug to 4th Sept 1876, inclusive, of the sick leave for two years and three months granted to him from 5th June 1874, is cancelled.

Mr Forrest is allowed subsidiary leave for two days, namely, 30th and 31st Aug 876.

Dr J G Buhler and Mr E Giles respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Educational Inspr, Northern Division, on the 14th inst, before office hours.

Rao Saheb V B Sohoni and Rao Saheb N B Deodhar respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Depy Educational Inspr, Khandesh Sub-Division, on the 11th inst, after office hours.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BULKLEY—September 19th, at Kirkee, the wife of Captain H. T. Bulkley, Staff Corps (Inspector and Adjutant, G. I. P. R. Volunteers), of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COCKBURN—September 24th, at Kotagherry, the wife of F. Cockburn, Esq., of a daughter.

LOWTHER—September 24th, at Jubbulpore, the wife Colonel W. H. Lowther, Bengal Infantry, of a son.

PEARCE—September 20th, at "Aisceville Cottage," Simla, the wife of Mr. J. Pearce, of a daughter (still-born).

WHITE—September 19th, at Orai, Jaloun District, N. W. P., the wife of Phillip White, Assistant Commissioner, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

STUART—STEVENS—September 23rd, at Quilon, by the Rev T. Pettigrew Andrew, J. Stuart, Esq., Madras Civil Service to Emma (Georgiana Georgy), daughter of Colonel Arthur Stevens, 26th Regt. N. I.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

In supersession of this Office Notice of the 15th May last, it is notified that on and after the 2nd October next till further notice, the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every *Monday* soon after 7 P.M. The following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation from the said date:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 4 P.M.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (2 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 4 P.M., and registered letters at 1 P.M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M., and up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas. All others will be refused.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WE beg to remind correspondents that they can always telegraph news to us at the Press rate of one rupee for twenty-four words, the address being allowed free. Subscribers themselves can do much to make their newspaper interesting, and we shall be glad if they will take the trouble of sending us a telegram when they hear of any important or interesting intelligence. Of course we shall defray expenses.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittance sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1876.

IT is a singular fact that simultaneously the heads of the Mahomedan community and the Christian community in this Presidency have roused themselves to consider the policy which England ought to pursue with regard to Turkey. The Mahomedans, among whom a feeling is being *created* by certain astute individuals, naturally think that England should bolster up the Ottoman Empire in Europe, on the ground that the large Mahomedan population of India wish this policy. The Bishop of Bombay, on the other hand, in a remarkable sermon which he preached last Sunday, claimed for the pulpit the right to deal with political questions on religious ground, and as a matter of course his opinions are totally at variance with those of the politicians who assembled on Friday last in the Jumma Musjid. In no measured terms he denounced Mr. Disraeli, whom he accused of sneering while Christian men and women were being massacred in Bulgaria. In adopting these views His Lordship is in accord with the popular feeling of England. Despite, however, his vigorously expressed opinions, which do credit to his heart, we think there are strong reasons why English statesmen should endeavour to restrain England from rushing into a war upon Turkey in a passion. In the name of justice and humanity, many very injudicious things are frequently done, and those who cry shame upon Mr. Disraeli might remember that the extreme measures they advocate could not be carried out except at the expense of a carnage in Europe and Asia to which the atrocities in Bulgaria could bear little comparison. War is easily talked about, but the details of misery which it involves are frequently forgotten by the philanthropists who cry for it in the name of the Christian religion. We do not—God forbid that we should—justify the crimes which have been committed by the blood thirsty emissaries of Turkey upon men, women, and children; but nevertheless, it appears to us that the crisis is so inflammatory that the greatest caution should be exercised in attempting to deal with it. It seems to us that the fearful outcry made about the massacres in Bulgaria has turned the heads of the English people and made them for the moment insensible to all considerations of policy. The London papers in particular, and especially the *Times* and *Daily News*, write day after day as if it were the duty of England, as the pre eminent friend of humanity throughout the world, to let the Russians occupy Constantinople rather than prop up any longer the Turkish Empire. Certainly, the accounts given by the *Daily News* correspondent and Mr. Schuyler (who are practically the same individual) are horrible beyond precedent; but we cannot help suspecting that they are overwrought, and that, when Mr. Baring's report is published, it will be found the Bulgarians were not quite so innocent as they have described themselves to be. The *Daily News* lays it down as an axiom that nothing the Turk says in his defence is to be believed, whereas it is notorious that the Turks have some respect for truth and that the Bulgarians are the greatest liars in existence. But, if the story of these atrocities, as told by Mr. Schuyler is true to the letter, and if the English people insist that the cause of the Turkish Government must be abandoned as hopeless, are we therefore to acquiesce in the seizure of Turkey's European provinces by Russia? It must never be left out of sight that our policy has always been to uphold Turkey, not for the sake of Turkish interests, but of British interests. Our interests require that we should have the command of the Mediterranean, and no English Minister, therefore, can permit Russia to seat herself at Constantinople. Mr. Disraeli stated this principle almost in so many words before Parliament broke up, and he will hold to it if the shrieking sisterhood of the London press will only let him. We think, too, the English people will, when they are a little calmer, support him strenuously. Not only Conservative papers, but influential Whig papers like the *Scotsman* are earnestly entreating the nation not to be carried away by sentiment, but to remember that on the proper settlement of the Eastern Question depends the very existence of England as a great Imperial Power. The *Times* deludes itself with the notion that it can outwit Russia by giving Bosnia and Herzegovina to an Austrian Prince, but Russia could never acquiesce in such a result of her fifty years' championship of the Slavic cause. In this war the Austrians have done nothing to help the Servians, while the Russians have been fighting their battles for them, and in some of the battles round Alexinatz Englishmen on one side have fought against Russians on the other. It is absurd therefore to expect that Russia will let Austria have the chestnuts she has picked out of the fire; and, though the Czar may say he wishes for peace his people will not let him buy it at such a price. Do not let us deceive ourselves. In the Servian war we have seen the beginning of a strife *à outrance* between England and Russia for the supremacy of the East; and, if the European Powers declare that they will play into the hands of Russia by severing all the provinces north of the Balkan from Turkey, England must on her part take the Turk under her protection and become responsible for his good conduct by occupying Constantinople.

THE shameful attack of the *World* upon the English in India is said to have been written in India—even in Bombay. If this be the fact, the writer must be well satisfied to find that the best way to get a hearing in this country is through the English press. The authors of the letter to the *Times* on the subject of the Sailors' Home the other day openly avowed this opinion, with what result remains to be seen. Whoever may be the writer of the article in the *World*, it is at least certain that one of the complaints which it contained regarding the treatment of natives by Europeans in India—with an especial reference to Bombay—has been promptly met by some of the local authorities. We refer to the alleged exclusion of natives from hotels, billiard rooms, and places of refreshment generally, frequented by Europeans. The allegation, as we have already shown, is quite unjustified, except in the case of one establishment in Bombay, the proprietors of which have hitherto observed, as a rule, what is elsewhere a custom followed for common convenience, and originating with natives rather than Europeans. However, the Town Council have thought fit to provide against any doubt in the case of the refreshment room for the Victoria Gardens; that institution having, at the meeting on Tuesday, been sanctioned upon the express condition that it should be open to all comers alike, natives as well as Europeans. We learn, too, that the Port Trustees have within the last few days intimated to the proprietors of the Apollo Bunder Refreshment Rooms—which establishment was referred to by name in the *World*—that they must for the future allow natives the use of their establishment in common with Europeans. The latter is the place referred to as governed by an exceptional rule on the subject—applying, however, as we believe, only to the "first class waiting room."

The injunction in either case sounds fair enough; but in practical effect it must be pronounced unnecessary, and even mischievous, as suggesting a grievance which does not seem to have occurred to anybody before—even to those on whose behalf it is urged. Everybody—in Bombay at any rate—laughed the other day when they read in the "Snob and Cad" article referred to, that the oppressed native was prohibited from taking "his glass of wine" with Messrs. Kerner and Minns; inasmuch as, whether Mahomedan or Hindoo, he is supposed not to take wine, and if disposed to the indulgence, as scandal says he sometimes is, would inevitably gratify his inclination in secret. But the Port Trustees have evidently taken the matter seriously, and hence their mandate to Messrs. Kerner and Minns. Now, considering that the only refreshment which natives (putting aside Parsee, perhaps) will consent to take are aërated waters, which they can get anywhere, there does not seem to be any point gained by their admission to a place like the Apollo Bunder Refreshment Rooms—from the "first class" compartment of which, we may here remark, not only are natives excluded but also Europeans of anything approaching to a "rough" character, as far as can be judged by appearances. These gentlemen, as well as "Jack ashore," when disposed to enjoy himself, are politely shown to the "second class" compartment—no doubt for their own greater convenience, as well as that of the customers from whom they are separated. We never heard of a grievance being urged on their behalf, any more than in the case of a gentleman in humble life who may not be served at the "private" counter of a London luncheon establishment, but is quietly told that he can be accommodated at the other side. Such distinctions may be philosophically untenable; but they have their advantages, they are among our customs, and nobody thinks of taking exception to them.

As regards the, as a rule, exclusively European character of our hotels and public places of a kindred class, it is due to a tacit understanding between native and European that they cannot well eat and drink together while they do not—either in solid or liquid form—consume the same things; and especially while, on the native side, such a practice would be strictly prohibited. When a native gentleman invites his European friends to an entertainment at his house he usually finds his invitations responded to in a manner which shows that there is no prejudice on the part of his guests. They enjoy the "naughty nautch," and some among them even would not mind it being more appropriate to the name; they take cheerfully to the *pan soparee*, and accept the glory of the garlands in becoming spirit. When the period arrives for the European guests to refresh themselves in their own way, they avail themselves of the opportunity with great good will. But the host, though he may pervade the assembly and see that everybody is being attended to, never partakes of refreshment in common with the company. If such a concession cannot be made in a private house, where the host intends nothing but friendship and courtesy, why, it may be asked, should it be provided for in what, by way of contradistinction, we may call a public house, whose customers are upon common ground and have not necessarily any bond of sympathy between them? A native may avail himself of shelter without necessary interference with a European; but when eating and drinking are concerned the case becomes widely different. To say nothing of the essential discrepanices referred to, the manners of the two classes are not the same, as we pointed out the other day. And, in illustration of this fact, we may recite, with all possible delicacy, an anecdote which has just reached us from an authenticated source. The scene was the Apollo Bunder Refreshment Room aforesaid. The persons were a European gentleman accompanied by a Parsee gentleman. The latter was respectfully but firmly informed that he could not be served, as native gentlemen were not accommodated at the place. The English gentleman remonstrated loudly at this, and, as his Parsee friend moved towards the door, told the waiter that the exclusion was cruel in such a case, as his Parsee friend was in every way as well-bred and well-mannered as any English gentleman. The waiter was beginning to waver when the Parsee friend, standing in the doorway, was observed to minister to his nose with his fingers in lieu of a pocket handkerchief, and then to make all clean and neat by employing the doorpost, in its turn, as a pocket handkerchief for his fingers. The English gentleman gave one look to the waiter, said no more, and suddenly disappeared.

We have heard that one reason why the landlords of our hotels and refreshment-rooms do not encourage natives as customers, is that their custom is unprofitable; and this may be easily understood, seeing that there is so very little in such places that they are free to consume. One illustration of this drawback which has reached us sounds exaggerated, but is declared to be strictly true. The scene again is the Apollo Bunder, whither upon some public occasion of unusual attraction came a party belonging to a native family of considerable position. The number is said to have amounted to so many as seventeen, and to have included a large proportion of ladies. They were provided for by especial request in the ladies' room at the refreshment establishment, and during several hours' sojourn partook "for the good of the house" of no less than two plates of ice and one bottle of soda water. It afterwards appeared that the consumption of soda water was larger than this; but the difference was obtained from an itinerant vendor outside, who enjoyed an advantage in the market on account of the lower rate of his wares. Matters like this have of course nothing to do with the public, but they may help to account for the preference of landlords—even though they happen to be natives themselves—for European customers. And that this is generally the case may be supposed from a remark once made to us by an irate hotel proprietor:—"Why, sir, "if one native wants a glass of soda water he is "sure to bring six of his friends with him to see "him drink it?" But we cannot conceive that natives themselves have ever held this little matter of hotels and refreshment rooms to be a grievance, as urged on their behalf by the *World*. We have certainly never heard any complaints on this score, and it would be strange indeed if we missed any, considering the variety we receive. It therefore appears to us, not only unnecessary, but even mischievous, that any orders upon the subject should be issued, tending as they may to promote ill-feeling upon a ground which has practically no existence.

There is another matter upon which we would say a few words. This is in reference to the opposition in the Town Council to *any* refreshment room being provided for the Victoria Gardens. The objection came notably from Sir Frank Souter, whose reasons were the reverse of complimentary to a large portion of the community. It is true that "very common people" may resort to the Gardens; but they have as much right to expect accommodation of the kind in Bombay as elsewhere. Nor is it to be supposed as a matter of course that they will abuse their privileges by making the place disreputable. If they are disorderly they must be turned out or taken up, as disorderly persons are elsewhere. The Gardens are intended for the community generally, and not merely for persons of Sir Frank Souter's class; though indeed all classes are equally interested in being able to procure comforts of which they may occasionally stand in need, which they may be supposed to require at the Victoria Gardens as much as they do at the Apollo Bunder, which "the best of all good "company" freely enjoy at the Eden Gardens in Calcutta, and which are provided in every park and public place in London as a matter of course. It would be well not to indulge in the kind of feeling which seems to have influenced the objections in the present instance if only for the reason that Indian society is being very freely criticised by the home journals, and the prohibition of a refreshment room in a public garden, upon the grounds alleged, might seem to give a colour to some of the strictures that have been made upon us. As the proposition of the Municipal Commissioner was not frustrated, there was no harm done, so nothing more need be said.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, 8TH SEPTEMBER.

No general revival can yet be announced in the Lancashire markets, and the animation reported from that quarter a month ago has already disappeared. It lasted just long enough to put an end to all the attempts made to diminish production by working short time; a result I always anticipated. When it was first proposed to extend the Whitsuntide holidays over the entire week, and subsequently when a sort of league was formed to work statedly only four days a week, the effort was partially successful. It continued, however, a very short time, for no sooner had the Indian exchange and the price of silver revived, exciting hopes of an improvement in the Eastern trade, than production was resumed with fresh activity and the makers, who had got rid of much of their surplus stocks, set about replenishing them. Thus everything has now to be done over again. Spinners and manufacturers are, I am told, in many respects in a most unenviable position. Coincidently with the revival in demand for yarns and goods came a rise in the raw material at Liverpool, and makers bought cotton freely enough in the idea that the buoyancy shown would continue. Now they find themselves with goods on hand which they cannot sell except at a loss, made from cotton purchased at a comparatively high price. It is, however, difficult to sympathise with them in any respect, this shilly-shallying and vacillation, this want of the faculty of combining to bring about a certain desired result, have been the bane of their industry and no amount of experience, however sharp the lessons, seems to teach them wisdom. The present position is this. As many of the large purchases of goods made at the end of July and beginning of last month were apparently done because it was expected that short time would create a demand in foreign markets and were stimulated by the rise in the Eastern Exchanges, the buying came to a stand as rapidly as it had been renewed, when it was seen that short time was not to be and that the exchanges began again to droop. In so far as the rate of exchange on India can be affected by the drafts of the Council it is not likely to recover soon, for the Council cannot get all their bills taken even at lower rates and the prospect of constant allotments week by week does not tend to strengthen the market. Prices of yarns and goods are also called unremunerative at Bombay and Calcutta even for shipments made two months ago. but cotton has become dearer since, so that while merchants are very cautious about further purchases for export makers are much more anxious to sell. Moreover, the heavier shipments made some weeks ago were not entirely by merchants but by manufacturers as well, who continued the vicious practice of shipping on their own account, and thus swelled the totals that were glutting the markets. The result of it all is that the question of short time and reduced wages must now be considered under less favourable conditions than before. This would be a serious matter for the operatives as winter is approaching, but there are no present indications that such a solution can be avoided.

I notice two other points in the Lancashire news which are worth quoting. Now and for the last month or so the best and most honestly made goods are those which have found the readiest sale, heavily sized shirtings have been very little bought; and that is certainly an encouraging feature. Another is that nothing more is heard at the moment of American calicoes such as were imported here and sold last spring. These goods, it may be remembered, were disposed of at prices which Lancashire manufacturers could not afford to make similar goods at, and there was considerable discussion as to whether they really yielded a profit at all, or were merely accidental surplus stocks sent over here to be disposed of at any price obtainable. For the past two months, however, nothing has been heard of the purchase of American calico in Manchester, which suggests one of two things, either a better home trade in the United States themselves, or the inability of American manufacturers fairly to compete with ours in our market. It is Messrs. Hugh Balfour and Co., who call attention to this in their circular, and they seem to think that the latter alternative supplies the proper explanation. It is too soon yet to pronounce dogmatically on the point. As was mentioned by me in a recent letter the Americans themselves have no hesitation in claiming England as one of their markets, and it was stated at the time that the calicoes sent over were merely a test shipment. If so, it is altogether too soon to indulge in any mutual gratulations over the defeat of this formidable invasion, and perhaps it is reasonable to assume a third alternative—namely, that the unanimity with which the New England manufacturers have reduced production and at the same time diminished the cost of it, have spared them the necessity of speculative ventures to foreign markets to get rid of surplus stocks, and also enabled them to obtain a better price out of the home consumer by the restricted supplies of the articles to be sold. This supposition speaks volumes for the good sense of the American manufacturers, but it is quite consistent with what we long ago knew as to their determination in managing their hands; and if it be true it shows what dangerous competitors they will prove to our makers. These last, however, it must be admitted, fight at a great disadvantage. For one thing they cannot retaliate. However much the American millowners by combination may get up the prices of cotton cloths in the States they need not fear an invasion of English or Swiss cloth to profit by the advance; this is rendered impossible by the high protective tariff. So American manufacturers have the certainty of our market, and that the chief one all to themselves, with very good chances of the best of all the other markets, both on their own continent and in Europe and Asia.

The Liverpool advices are not quite so bad as those from Manchester; that is, cotton has had a slight spurt this week owing to statements that the growing American crops have suffered considerable damage from worms. I question if this is anything more than the usual rumour that makes its appearance punctually at the opening of every autumn, but customary as it is, "age cannot wither it nor custom stale its infinite" sameness. There was certainly a good deal of hot close, moist weather, most favourable for the growth of vermin, but so there generally is on the American coast and yet it is rarely found to make any considerable difference in the out-turn of cotton after all.

In other branches of industry there is nothing favourable to report. Iron is still prostrate, and it is simply a question of what firm will come down next. At Middlesbro, Cleveland, where the collapse has been most complete, the only hope the iron masters seem to have at present is that they may be able to get a few orders for rails on terms at which the Welsh iron masters will not be tempted to cut them out; that is, one branch of industry can only benefit at the cost of the other. Of any general recovery such as will benefit all simultaneously there is not the glimmering of a prospect. The worst sign, too, about the failures of the great iron masters is that their creditors do not seem disposed to do what such persons in a similar position are very fond of doing—namely, carry on the business for their own behoof. After a deliberate examination into all the circumstances this idea is generally abandoned, and the creditors elect to put up with their first loss and have done with the affair.

Among the other interests that complain is the steam shipping trade, and it would be strange if it did not. We are not accustomed to find that the mere carriers of goods thrive when producers and consumesr lose money. The shipowners complain of scanty and unprofitable employment: miles of docks and wharves are occupied by steamers for sale. Of course it is chiefly the old-fashioned and inferior vessels that are in this position and they are hardly saleable, what with the Plimsoll agitation, the new Shipping Act and the wretched freights to be obtained. Really good vessels, suitable for ordinary trade can still find purchasers at moderate prices, but whenever they can do so holders prefer waiting for a more auspicious time than the present to dispose of their property. No immediate prospect of improvement is yet visible. Freights everywhere seem to be at the lowest point, and even with the most rigid economy and the most careful management the best description of steamers can yield only a moderate interest on the capital invested. Our shipowners comfort themselves with the notion that things have seen their worst and must soon mend, but even should freights slightly recover, their position can never be what it was. The restrictions imposed by the new Merchant Shipping Act, particularly as regards surveys, load line, and inspection of passenger vessels, will be found most galling and will hamper every conceivable engagement for freight even when they do not involve great additional expense. The old scale of freights therefore, should it return, will not yield anything like the old profits, but what chance is there of the old scale being restored when the world is full of unemployed vessels and unsold goods, and no new markets worth naming are being opened up?

Indeed, as if the prospect otherwise had not been bad enough our statesmen and politicians seem to have combined in a monstrous confederacy to cut off as many of our markets and embarrass as many of our commercial transactions as possible. Among other countries with which we have had for the last twelve months less to do than usual are those of the Levant, which have been impoverished partly through the war, partly through misgovernment. The unfortunate Turks have been bad enough certainly, and the Bulgarian atrocities deserve the severest reprobation, but matters have now reached a most dangerous stage by the excitement which has been fomented here on the subject; and we have men like Mr. Gladstone so incredibly foolish as to goad the public sentiment to still wilder extremes and to urge that the Turks should be forthwith driven out of Bosnia, Herzegovina and Bulgaria, "bag and baggage," as the "people's William" classically expressed himself. This of course means a general war, for Russia will not be slow to start on the road to which the right honourable gentleman so blindly beckons her, and Turkey thus driven to a corner will fight with the courage begotten of despair. If the Ottoman Empire alone were at stake it might not matter so much, although for some time British interests could not but suffer most seriously, but with Turkey is bound up Austria, the principal portion of which, Hungary, is now shaping to join the Turks in a resistance to Russia and the Servians. All these countries would suffer, some of them would be ruined, by a general European war, and commerce and industry, now feebly struggling in occasional instances to recover a footing, would collapse at once, but it has never been found that considerations of this kind sufficed to restrain Governments from going to war. If men like Gladstone lose their heads, we need not expect much in the shape of prudent counsel from Gortschakoff or Bismarck when it is a question of carving up a rich territory and dividing it among those who are well able to guard the booty they acquire. Anyhow the effect of all this talk and wild menace is disastrous to the interests that thrive only in periods of tranquillity and calm. New enterprises are cut short in the inception, and financiers decline to undertake any operations beyond those that can be quickly abbreviated or postponed at pleasure. The Levant trade is at an end. Egypt alone, which is a little out of the swim, goes on steadily enough.

The India Council allotted all their 35 lacs of bills on Wednesday at a decline of ¼ per rupee from the previous rates, and silver as a matter of course was also dull. Tenders for 35 lacs more are to be received on Wednesday next, and judging from what has already passed, another decline will then take place, for it is impossible that the regular demand can exhaust these incessant supplies at full rates. If any silver were here to be sold the price would fall rapidly; it is only kept nominally at about the same figure because there is really none on the market, holders having apparently made up their minds not to sacrifice it at a loss.

TURKISH AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, 6TH SEPT.

MY letter of last week must have prepared you for the news, which has no doubt already reached you by telegraph, viz.:—the deposition of Murad V. and the accession of his brother Hamid. The event did not surprise any one, and although much commisseration is felt for Murad, it is the general conviction that in the present crisis, it would have been dangerous to delay any longer his removal from the throne.

On Wednesday last the Grand Vizier formally acquainted the Sheik-ul-Islam with the deplorable state of the Sultan's mind, a condition which, according to Mahomedan law disqualified him from occupying the throne of the Kaliphs; whereupon the "fetva" decreeing his deposition was at once issued.

On Thursday, 31st ult., the Grand Vizier convoked a Council of all the Ministers and higher functionaries of State early in the morning at the Palace of Top Kapou, within the precincts of the old seraglio, and there in an address expressive of the greatest sorrow and sympathy with the afflicted Sovereign laid before the assembly the imperative necessity which existed of providing the Empire with a responsible head. It was unanimously decided to proclaim Hamid without delay. Meanwhile the new Sultan, who had spent the night at his private residence at Nishan Tash, was on his way to the old seraglio in his carriage attended by the Acting Minister of War, and the Prefect of Pera, and escorted by a regiment of dragoons. On his arrival he was immediately proclaimed Sultan in the customary manner and received the homage of his Ministers and high officers of State, after which mounted on a spendidly caparisoned charger he rode to the Seraskerat, where the garrison was drawn up in the great square in readiness to acclaim him Padishah.

At mid-day a grand salute was fired and the "telals," or public criers, went about the streets proclaiming the news: it was only then that the general public were made aware that the change of Sovereign had actually taken place! In the afternoon his Imperial Majesty Abdul Hamid II left Stambul by water in a State caique and was conveyed to his future residence, the Palace of Dolmabagtche. Next day to avoid any public demonstration, it being Friday, he went to mosque at Eyoub again by water. So far the personal appearance of his new Majesty is only known to a few. His portrait represents him to be dark and tall, slighter than Murad, with a more intelligent expression of countenance.

Hamid is the second son of Abdul Medjid. He was born in 1842 and is supposed to resemble his grand-father Mahmoud in the sterner points of his character. He is a devout Mussulman, abstemious in his habits and of a serious and studious turn of mind. He is also described as healthy in body and mind. Some say, however, that a touch of *originality* runs through all the family of Abdul Medjid, and already prophets of evil are ready to predict that the present reign may not be a long one. There is no change in the Valide Sultana; when a child Hamid lost his mother, he was then adopted by Murad's mother the present Valide, and hence the great friendship and cordiality existing between the two half brothers.

Before the arrival of the new Sovereign, the retiring Sultan had been conducted from the Palace of Dolmabagtche to that of Tcharagan, his future residence, with all the pomp and ceremony attending the movements of a reigning Sovereign. Tcharagan was built by Abdul Aziz and with Dolmabagtche shares the honour of being the favourite residence of the Sultans. Its interior decorations are far more splendid than those of Dolmabagtche, and its selection as the residence of the deposed Sovereign is a marked proof of the consideration with which it is intended to treat him. Meanwhile the unfortunate Murad is all but unconscious of the change in his position: for some time he has believed himself to be only the brother of the Sultan and on Fridays, when the attendance of the Kaliph at mosque is compulsory, he was persuaded to go by his attendants who represented that his brother was unwell and begged him to go in his stead. Dark thoughts of suicide are also said to be preying on Murad's mind, the waters of the Bosphorous flowing under his windows have a strange fascination for him and his attendants never leave him alone. Another palace tragedy would be *de trop*, even for the most morbid tastes. The feeling prevalent being on the contrary, one of deep commisseration for the unhappy Prince, whose very amiability, and kindliness of desposition laid him open to temptations which by their fatal results have wrecked his own life, and dashed the bright hopes with which his reign began.

The first days of the new reign have been devoted to State receptions, the naming of the officers of the Imperial household and the appointing as Minister of War Redif Pasha, who had temporary charge of the department during the absence of Abdul Kerim Pasha, lately Minister of War as well as Generalissimo of the Turkish forces operating against the Servians. Abdul Kerim has been confirmed in the latter post and has also received the decoration of the order of the Osmanie, set in diamonds.

An auspicious event has marked the early days of Hamid's reign; the official rejoicings for his accession were hardly at an end when the guns were again called into requisition to announce the birth of a Prince. The arrival of the new comer under such happy circumstances is viewed as a favourable omen for his father's reign. Yesterday there was again more firing of salutes, flying of bunting and illuminations at night in honour of the Sultan's birthday.

It is believed that Hamid's accession to the throne will be favourable to the restoration of peace. The guaranteeing Powers have already sent their instructions on the subject to their representatives at Constantinople, who, happening to be assembled at dinner at the house of the Italian Minister, when they received identical instructions to propose a short armistice and at the same time to commence negotiations with a view to the restoration of permanent peace. The draft of a document was at once drawn up at a meeting held the next day at the British Embassy at Therapia, and as there existed a doubt as to the designation to be bestowed on this document, the Cabinets were referred to by telegram and according to their directions it has been called a memorandum or "aide" memoire. This memorandum has been since presented first by Sir Henry Elliot and then by the several Ambassadors and Ministers to Savfet Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Porte will not oppose any reasonable proposals for the restoration of peace without, however, interrupting the progress of its military operations.

The war news which owing to the reverses of the Turks before Alexinatz had become very scanty, for a few days, is again freely given to the public. By the latest account we learn that the divisions of Suliman Pasha and Adil Pasha had resumed the attack, and that a severe engagement had taken place on the 31st August. The Turks carried the Servian positions by assault, driving the enemy in great confusion into Alexinatz. Two guns and a large quantity of arms and war material were captured; the losses on both sides are heavy. The Circassian "eclaireurs" have pursued their reconnaissance as far as the gates of Deligrad. On the way they intercepted a detachment of Servian troops escorting a convoy retreating from Alexinatz. A fight ensued in which the Servian commanders were killed, but as to the fate of the convoy, or as to whether it consisted of fugitives from the town or merely of provisions, the official bulletin maintains a discreet silence. It is inferred that the result of the last battle before Alexinatz must have left the place untenable, as on Sunday the fighting around the place had ceased, and yesterday a private telegram announced its evacuation by the Servian troops, and added that the Turks acting with their habitual caution had not yet taken possession of the abandoned fortress. Sir Arnold Kemball and suite have arrived at Nisch, the head-quarters of the Serdar Ekrem. Sir Arnold received marked attention from the Turks on the way, and on his approach to Nisch an escort of cavalry and a string of carriages were sent to meet and conduct him to the quarters of the Serdar Ekrem, Abdul Kerim Pasha.

In the Herzegovina Moukhtar Pasha is once more free to issue out of Trebinyé at his good pleasure and chastise the insurgent forces, some of which he has driven over the Austrian frontier into Dalmatia. The Turkish troops have taken the offensive and entered Montenegro. They are marching upon Grahova, where the Montenegrins, though concentrated in force, are not expected to make much stand against them. Fierce fighting has been going on the southern frontier with Dervish Pasha's army, the result of which is still unpublished. As a set off against the Bulgarian atrocities much capital has been made of the barbarous cruelties practised on Turkish prisoners and wounded by the Montenegrins. It is an old custom with the latter and one to which they still adhere, notwithstanding the civilising influences of the day, to gauge their prowess in the field by the number of noses and ears they can produce. This barbarous practice has deprived many a poor Turkish soldier of the organs of smelling and hearing. The Turkish authorities at Scutari have asked the Foreign Consuls to visit these poor fellows and place beyond doubt the accusation of barbarity brought against the Montenegrins.

Blacque Bey, the third Commissioner sent by the Turkish Government to report on Bulgarian atrocities, has just returned. A fortnight since the Grand Vizier had been shown a report drawn up by Mr. Schuyler, the U. S. Consul General in Constantinople. This gentleman accompanies the correspondent of the *Daily News* in his researches after the "terribly sensational" in Bulgaria and his report since published in the *Daily News* of the 29th August paints the horrors in so much darker colours than those of Mr. Baring, that the Grand Vizier determined to ascertain the truth and despatched Blacque Bey, who being a European, is expected to make a more reliable report than has hitherto been furnished by the other Turkish Commissioners sent on the same mission.

The cause of science has lately received a severe loss in the death of Mr. George Smith, of the British Museum, the discoverer and interpreter of the Assyrian tablets containing the Chaldean account of the Creation and Deluge. Mr. Smith had been sent out for the third time by the British Museum, but owing to the existence of the plague in Messopotamia, and suffering in health from the effects of the climate, he was unable on this occasion to pursue his explorations with any practical result. He was on his return home, but the fatigues of the long land journey from Bagdad to Aleppo proved too great for his enfeebled frame and he died a few hours after his arrival at the British Consulate at Aleppo.

THE BISHOP OF BOMBAY ON TURKISH ATROCITIES IN BULGARIA.

ON Sunday evening last at the Cathedral the Bishop preached a sermon, choosing for his text 2 Kings, XIX., 3-4. This chapter was the second lesson, and it describes the conduct of Hezekiah after receiving the reply of Rabshekah on behalf of Sennacherib. The Bishop gave a graphic description of the political position in which Hezekiah was placed and concluded his sermon in the following words:—

I began this sermon, my friends, with a protest against the conventionality of our reading of the Old Testament Scriptures. I have to close it with a more emphatic protest against the restraints which conventional propriety has placed of late years upon the pulpit. What are called political subjects are commonly tabooed in Church, and I am far from considering the prohibition as being in a general way a misfortune. But I consider it to be the province of the pulpit to preach righteousness in the political world as well as in the moral and spiritual, where it is the cause of outraged humanity, not a party success which is at stake. I protest against the miserable idea that we may speak here about Hezekiah and Sennacherib and must be silent about Queen Victoria and the Sultan.

Once more there is a question about a capital which is the key to the relations of two continents, and once more there is an alternative propounded between a policy of human expediency and one of devotion to heaven. That devotion does not lie for us as it lay for Hezekiah and his people in standing still and letting the Lord fight for us. It is rather that the question has arisen whether Europe, with arms in her hands, will fight the battle of the Lord. The dictates of human expediency tell us, at any cost of suffering and oppression to our fellow Christians of Eastern Europe, to keep the Turks at Constantinople. For reasons of European policy, we are told, it is emphatically necessary that for another twenty years, as for the twenty that end this year, we should keep these murderers of women and children as lords over a Christian population because forsooth they are the police of the Bosphorus. We Britons, it is said, shall be better off, more secure in our possession of India, more wealthy as the traffickers of the seas, more undisturbed in our insular selfishness, if a people now struggling towards the light and advancing in civilization are left exposed to the merciless professors of a religion whose very existence is incompatible with civilization. The European experience of five centuries has been summed up in the proverbial expression that "where the Turk sets his foot no grass grows." Yet for reasons of high political expediency that foot, we are told, must remain planted on some of the fairest soil in Europe. Our politicians of 1856 believed honestly in the intentions of the Porte to do justice to its Christian subjects. The experience of twenty years has been showing us with increasing plainness that if such was ever the intention, there was a total want of power to carry it out. Not one member, as I believe, of the Cabinet which rules the policy of Great Britain at this moment but knows in his heart of hearts that the Turk has neither the power nor the will to preserve the rights of the Christian subjects of his empire. Yet while the bones of Christian men and women, aye and of Christian children, too, are whitening on the fields of Bulgaria in the sight of heaven and earth, while the vile embrace of Bashi Bazouks and Circassian has torn the honour from hundreds of women who cry in vain for vengeance on their ravishers, a pitiful sneer about exaggeration, a wretched jest about the murderous proclivities of those whom to our shame we call allies, is the response of the Premier of England to the wail of Christian Turkey. There was an England once, my friends, that would have brooked no cynical buffoonery in the man who directed her policy, when the question was the burning of homesteads and the ravishing of women. If the feeling of England now is the feeling of men and not of money-getters that speech will prove the political death-knell of the man who dared to utter it. The constituencies will arise as one man to hurl from their places of trust the Cabinet that serves under a leader who has jested about rapine and torture.

But you will ask, perhaps, what practical object is to be served by speaking here in India about the policy of the Cabinet at home. Were we seated in an English borough where a vote might make a difference to the Government it might be of more use to speak out.

Well, believe me my dear friends, I feel bitterly the political helplessness in this matter which absence from England brings with it. But the policy of every country is swayed by many currents of feeling. The indignation of Englishmen throughout the world will not be without its effect on the Government of the mother-country. And therefore I desire that from this country some protestation should go forth against the policy which degrades Great Britain into complicity with these abominations. If we cannot give votes and turn elections, yet the knowledge that we are on fire with indignation against the rulers who have so disgraced us, may influence some who more directly can influence the policy of the country. And at all events we can wash our hands of responsibility for a foreign policy which we proclaim that we would have altered, if we could. If Almighty God is looking down on the sufferings of the women of Bulgaria and the inaction of Western Europe, if He sees that it was the Cabinet of Great Britain which prevented the armed intervention of Powers which if their motives were mixed would, at all events, have prevented all this, then at least we can protest before Him that we are clear of this innocent blood.

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

MADRAS, 28th Sept.

The Governor returned to Madras this morning and left again in the evening on board the transport Tenasserim accompanied by the Ladies of the Household, the Commander-in-Chief, the Chief Secretary to Government, two Aides de-Camp and a Doctor. The Duke first visits the northern ports, thence proceeds to the Andamans, Burma and Ceylon, and thence visits Travancore, Cochin and the western ports, returning to Madras by railway from Beypore in the middle of November.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SPEECH OF LORD DERBY AT GUILDHALL.

LONDON, 27th Sept.

Lord Derby, replying to a deputation at the Guildhall to-day, said that instructions from Her Majesty's Government had been sent to Sir Henry Elliott at Constantinople to obtain an interview of the Sultan before whom Sir Henry had been instructed to denounce the authors of the atrocities which had been committed in Bulgaria. Sir Henry had also received instructions to demand punishment of the perpetrators of those atrocities. The Convocation of Parliament his Lordship thought was needless. Negotiations for peace were proceeding smoothly. A European war and the disruption of Turkey was most unlikely, but it was expected that the solution of the present difficulty would end in the local autonomy of Bosnia and Herzegovina together with effectual guarantees against misrule in Bulgaria. In respect to Servia, his Lordship favoured the assumption that there would be a return to the *status quo* without payment of any indemnity.

COLONEL DUNCAN.

Colonel Duncan, Political Resident at Mandalay, has been made a Companion of the Order of the Star of India.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA.

The Chartered Bank of India has declared a dividend for the half year at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

PRESENTATION OF THE PEACE CONDITIONS TO THE PORTE.

CONSTANTINOPE, 27th Sept.

The peace conditions proposed by England were submitted to the Porte yesterday, and a favourable reply is confidently expected.

THE WAR FEELING IN SERVIA.

BELGRADE, 27th Sept.

The war feeling in Servia remains unabated, and there is a general clamour that Prince Milan should assume the royal title.

REJECTION OF THE PEACE CONDITIONS.

BELGRADE, 28th Sept.

Servia has rejected the proposed peace conditions.

Yielding to pressure, General Tchernaieff has rejected the overtures made for a further suspension of arms. He demands a regular armistice.

SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, 28th Sept.

The information published in the *Times* of the 25th inst., to the effect that Sir Theophilus Shepstone had sent troops to the aid of the Transvall Free State has been denied.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, 27th Sept.

The British India s. s. Merkara sailed to-day, bound for Bombay.

The same Company's s. s. Dorunda sailed to-day, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo.

LONDON, 27th Sept.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surat steady.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet been steady.

Fair Dhollera	4 7/16d.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

3 per cent. Consols for account	96⅜
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	106⅝
Bar Silver	52¼

LINE REPORTS.—28th September.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Pera. Persian line right to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.—28th September.

(Madras Time.)

Cananore, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy, wind N. W., thermometer 82, barometer 29·85.

Carwar, 5 p.m.—Weather fine, wind W. 4, thermometer 81, barometer 29·94.

Mangalore, 8-45 a.m.—Weather fair, wind N. E., N. W.

Tuticorin, 5 p.m.—Weather fair, wind E., thermometer 86, barometer 29·88.

Vingorla, 5 p.m.—Weather clear with sunshine, wind W. strong, thermometer 87.

We are informed that the tiles for the Swimming Bath have now arrived in Bombay, and Mr. Walton, Executive Engineer of the Municipality, intends to put them down as soon as the tides suit for the work. He is also going to have the edges of the steps rounded perfectly smooth so that legs will not be "shinned" so often, and he is going to see what can be done to make the sides of the Bath white, like polished chunam, as a temporary measure, until the Committee can afford to put tiles upon them. We believe that when the Bath re-opens a monthly statement of the accounts of the Bath will be placed on the notice board, so that people may see for themselves how the subscriptions comes in and goes out. Although the Bath is very popular, yet as the entrance fees are very small, the monthly inturn is also comparatively small, and if the donations towards the improvements had not been so successful the Committee could never have undertaken them on the basis of the Bath's returns. The figures given at the last general meeting by Mr. Marshall (from Mr. Stevens) as the estimated cost of tiling the floor of the Bath, were "out" by 50 per cent. owing to an error made by a clerk, so that the sum collected instead of enabling the Committee to tile both sides and floor, only covers the cost of tiling the floor and providing a new strainer, which is now being put into position. The idea therefore of lengthening the Bath is quite out of the question, at present, in consequence of the want of money.

We give to-day the second portion of Mr. Gladstone's remarkable pamphlet on "Bulgarian horrors and the question of the East," which is certain to be read with great interest.

The *Eastern Budget* says that the Austrian Crown Prince Rudolph will during his approaching tour round the world visit India, China, and Japan in a yacht which is being specially constructed for the purpose. He will be accompanied on his journey by the well known traveller Count Wilczek.

Every one must sympathise with the poor people at Simla. The latest information about their future prospects is the following from the Simla paper:—"The house-proprietors of Simla are again troubled in mind. It has become rumoured that the Departmental offices do not come to Simla next year, and that it is possible that Lord Lytton may himself go to some other hill-station. Particulars are not yet known, but we believe that the order has been given that no more houses here are to be engaged for next year. All sorts of surmises are of course afloat in consequence, but whether the Viceroy visits Simla or not next year, is, we believe, a matter upon which no final decision has been arrived at."

The Poona correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes as follows about the Poona sportsmen:—"From some cause, not for us to determine, chasing has never flourished in the Bombay Presidency. Mr. Elliot and Captain Hogg, of the Poona Horse, rare good men over a country, have for years ineffectually striven to awaken an interest amongst the Deccanites in that sport which has taken so firm a hold on the affections of North-West sportsmen. Time wasted; efforts lost on a degenerate youth, which prefers to spend its money in decking itself in finery for fancy balls to buying steeplechasers; and to play the carpet-knight to steering them across a line of country. To-day the exhibition was painful. In the Grand Annual Steeplechase, of the three starters one was late and left behind, another first refused and then fell, and the third cantered quietly along and came in alone. In the Poona Steeplechase, of the four starters one bolted off the course at the first fence, a second persistently refused, the third lay two or three hundred yards out of his ground, and the fourth galloped in once again alone. Such racing needs no comment."

Affairs in the Nellore district of the Madras Presidency appear to be getting serious. We read in the *Madras Mail*:—

The Acting Collector of Nellore has reported that he finds it necessary to ask sanction for commencing relief works for the purpose of giving employment and a means of subsistence to the poorer classes in the western portion of the Kovali Taluq of that district. Up to the last week or two he states I had hoped an application to open relief works would be unnecessary, as we have been constantly expecting seasonable rains for the past month or more; but in the promise held out by slight drizzling showers, sultry days, and cloudy nights, we have been hitherto disappointed. Agricultural operations are therefore very much delayed as regards both "wet" and "dry" lands; and in the tract to which I particularly refer the water in the wells is becoming exhausted, so that there is a fear of losing the garden crops which are very much behindhand; prices are rising and there are no public works in course of execution, nor road traffic of any importance in the western part of the taluq to give employment (apart from the Udaygiri road, which does not help much), nor, apart from Kaligiri and Annaloor are there any large villages, and there are no bazaars, so that there is a difficulty to the poorer classes both in getting work and in purchasing provisions when their homestocks are exhausted. Some are already in want of necessaries, eking out their supply of ordinary food with the fruit of the palmyra, the prickly-pear, and jungle products, and eating only once a day as it is stated. Still I am glad to record that, after going over the locality, I have seen few, if any, who showed signs of physical want or debility, apart from the results of old age. There is however a general fear of an outbreak of crime in this part of the country (through want of employment and food), of which there have been already two or three instances. There is also a great scarcity of drinking water, but there is but little disease about. The Board of Revenue has therefore supported the application and recommend that a sum of Rs. 10,000 be placed at Mr. Sharp's disposal for expenditure wherever he thinks best, the local officers being the best judges of what works are most needed and will be most useful. Government have sanctioned the sum of Rs. 10,000 to be expended as requested.

The Mellus schism, as it is called, in Malabar has reached another crisis. Bishop Meurin from Bombay has been trying for some months past to crush Bishop Mellus and his party on the spot, finishing off his attacks by threatening a criminal prosecution against Bishop Mellus. This has aroused Bishop Mellus who has at last ventured a reply, from which we extract the following paragraphs:—

You exalt yourself and presume to be plaintiff, witness, judge and superior in this question. This would have been well, if you were not a hostile party in this cause; for considering your proceedings up to this time, we cannot think you to be more than an aggressor and reviler.

We know that your courage at present rests upon such valuable auxiliaries as money, the vernacular language, a multitude of Latin missionaries, the press, interpreters, Syrian monks, preachers and able mediators; whilst you know that we, being strangers, are in a state of great weakness, you are therefore able to do more than what you have done up to this time. Do whatever you like. Do not leave anything undone. Have no scruple of forcing the Syrian Archbishops to stand their trial before a Court to be convicted. Our truth is not such as fears the justice of any judge; nor do we think that our Syrians will shamelessly come forward to assist you by all means against this truth: there will be only a few that would like to join you. May it then be known to you, to them, and to all, that we consider the most happy day of our lifetime the day on which we, Chaldean Archbishops, will be expelled from Malabar by order of the illustrious judges of the country.

Nothing more is required in answer to the letters and speeches of yours that have come to our knowledge. Had you believed that the Syrian Church of Malabar has received from St. Thomas, the Apostle, faith and baptism and the apostolical jurisdiction of the national High-Priests of this Church, the Patriarch and their own Archbishops, you, although not a friend of liberty, would have been forced to admit and to praise the same. If you do not admit it, is it not clear, that you are then a true companion and co-operator of your Brother Jesuits of old, who have, at all times, been the envious enemies of these ever glorious Christians? Complete therefore the measure of your ancestors, whilst we will be obliged to tread in the footsteps of our ancestors.

The remainder of our answer is kept to be given partly in the presence of the law courts before which, we may be arraigned, and partly in the presence of our Heavenly Judge. Be happy in our Lord!

(Signed) † Elias John Mellus,
Archbishop of the Chaldeans of Malabar.

We take the following information from the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—"The *Allgemeine Zeitung* prints a letter from 'an English officer' in Servia on the conduct of the Turkish and Servian troops during the present war. 'Both at the time of their incursion into Bulgaria and since the war has been carried into their own country,' he says, 'the Servians have been in the habit of setting fire to all the villages which they could no longer hold themselves, have corrupted the streams and wells by throwing into them the dead bodies of animals, and have ravaged the whole country, so as to leave no food for the Turks who were pursuing them . . . It is a melancholy truth that the war is now carried on with pitiless cruelty, and that shameful horrors are committed; but it is equally true that the Servians act with just as much barbarity and fanaticism as the Turks. Whether the man is a Circassian or Bashi Bazouk, or a Servian or Montenegrin, he commits quite as atrocious deeds when his fanaticism is excited. I have seen with my own eyes at least forty or fifty Turkish dead bodies whose heads were cut right off their shoulders, and once I found in Bulgaria a dozen Turkish soldiers whose eyes had been plucked out, whose noses and ears had been cut off, and who were hanging by their legs from the branches of trees. . . . . Only the other day Prince Nicholas's Montenegrins massacred upwards of 400 Turkish prisoners, who had fallen into an ambuscade, one after the other in cold blood, and some of the Montenegrin officers made bets as to the number of Turks they could despatch with their hancjars within a given space of time. Now that the deeds of the Circassians and Bashi-Bazouks have raised a just feeling of indignation all over Europe, it is only fair that the public should know that the Bosnian insurgents first and the Servians and Montenegrins after them have committed and are committing deeds equally atrocious, and that no greater condemnation is due in this respect to one side than to the other."

CRICKET.

BANGALORE *vs.* BOMBAY.

This match will be commenced punctually at 10-30 this morning. A tent will be pitched for the convenience of ladies who wish to see the game, and by the kind permission of Colonel Thatcher, the Band of the 20th Regiment N. I. will play in the evening. The following is a list of the elevens:—

Bangalore.	*Bombay.*
Capt. Anderson, R. H. A.	Lt. C.F Alban, 2nd Queen's.
Lieut. Yates, R. H. A.	H. T. Mackenzie, Esq.
Lieut. Tylden, R. A.	A. McHinch, Esq.
Lieut. Holland, R. A.	W. Lang, Esq.
Capt. Wright, 45th Regt.	F. S. Hore, Esq.
Sub-Lieut. Dalbiac „	W. M. Tennent, Esq,
Sub-Lieut. Cunliffe „	Jas. West, Esq.
Sub-Lieut. Pearse „	H. A. Richardson, Esq.
Capt. Gordon, 23rd M. N. I.	M. R. Wyer, Esq.
Sergeant Grover, 45th Regt.	N. Oliver, Esq.
Private Denier „	Mr. C. A. W. Cameron, Esq.
Major Fellows—*Umpire.*	Col. Thatcher—*Umpire.*

OFFICIAL NEWS REPORT FROM ADEN.

to 20th September, 1876.

One-thousand regular Turkish troops are reported to have reached Hodeida in two Austrian steamers from Constantinople.

There have been severe thunderstorms at Hodeida and heavy rain, and some of the houses and forts have been damaged in consequence.

The expedition into the Hashed district from Sanaa will, it is stated, be postponed until after the feast of the Ramzan.

The inhabitants of Sanaa are objecting to a Municipal tax of 2½ per cent. on imports imposed by the Mesbeer.

The s.s. Galatea, damaged by fire off Aden in June last, left for the United Kingdom on the 12th instant.

G. R. Goodfellow,
Acting Resident, Aden.

A DISCLAIMER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I beg that you will kindly allow me to contradict a gross misstatement which occurred in one of your contemporaries, the *Mukbar Suroor*, from whose columns you have extracted in Saturday's issue an account of a meeting held by the Anjuman-i-Islam. It is stated that "the Secretary of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha was present at the meeting, and made a speech on the occasion expressive of the sympathies of that Sabha with the Mahomedans," &c. With regard to this statement, and in the interest of the Association I represent, I have only to remark that I have not been out of Poona during the last three months, that I was not present at the meeting, and that the question of the political relations between Turkey and England has never come before the Association.—Yours, &c.

SHIVRAM HURI SATHE,
Poona, Sept. 27. Secretary, Poona S. Sabha.

ALLEGED PLAGIARISM IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The allegation of plagiarism against Dr. Gerson da Cunha, which was brought to the notice of the public by the Rev. Fr. Hauser, S.J., in the columns of your Church Gate Street contemporary, should not be allowed to rest without the opinion of a few of the public who are personally acquainted with the Doctor's literary pursuit being published as well. I for one, Sir, strongly deprecate the course which this disciple of Esculapius has of late adopted, viz.:—that of publishing with impunity works which have been written by other individuals, and deluding the public with the belief that the production is that of his own pen. The fact of Dr. da Cunha remaining silent on this point and not attempting to contradict the statements set forth by the Rev. Fr. Hauser in his letters referred to, are sufficient proofs to testify to the Doctor's insincerity in the matter, and it must be said that if such conduct had been practised in Europe my quondam friend would not have escaped as he has done in the present instance. Now, Sir, as the public have through a happy incidence been informed as to the real author of the "Antiquities of Chaul and Bassein," it remains now for me to inform the public likewise, through the medium of your columns, that from a reliable source I learn that the work lately published by Dr. da Cunha entitled "Buddha's Tooth" is also the facsimile of a copy taken from a Mahrathee version of the incarnation and which is now in the hands of a respectable publisher in Bombay, richly bound and sold out to the public at some fabulous price as the worthy production of a "Licentiate of Medicine" from the Edinburgh College; whereas in point of fact the original author of it is a Brahmin Savan who had minutely studied the history of this famous tooth. If Dr. da Cunha had a scintillation of grateful feelings left in him he would surely not have omitted to mention in his works the names both of the Rev. Fr Hauser and the Brahmin priest to whom he is undoubtedly indebted for the help afforded him; but be that as it may, the worthy Doctor had evidently a motive in the case and, if insidious whisperings abroad are to be credited, it may not be improbable that he coveted the reputation of being recognised both by the Government and the public as a third "Savan" in succession to the late Drs. Wilson and Bhau Daji.

Colaba, 28th Sept. ANTI PLAGIARISM.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOSAWUL, 26th Sept.

Mr. W. H. Propert, C. S., the Collector and Magistrate of the Khandesh District, is expected here from Erundole to-morrow. He has expressed his desire of seeing the state of the crops in this division personally. He will also inspect the work which is being done by the talooka Local Funds. The metalling of the public streets in the town of Bhosawul is now vigorously carried out by the officers of the Local Fund Department. Mr. H. Woodward, C. S., the Divisional Magistrate, has arrived here, from the district this morning, in order to receive the Collector.

Captain F. A. Maurice, Commandant of the E. Company, G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, has framed and just issued new rules for polishing and preserving the leather accoutrements given by Government for the use of the corps.

It is rumoured that a Moulvie has lately received a copy of an Arabic note from one of his friends in Madras, stating that Imam-Mehedee will make his appearance in the month of Jamadoolsane, 1295, *Hijree*, when Israfil will proclaim that the last day of judgment is come and the Maseeh (Christ) would descend from Heaven. The purport of the letter has caused a great deal of excitement amongst the Mahomedan community of this station. A special prayer meeting is held in the *Jumma Musjid* every Friday.

Casiram Nagoo, a police patel of village, Fekree in the Warrungaum talooka, has been tried at Rungaum by the Railway Magistrate on the 23rd instant and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment for stealing the Railway Company's materials, valued at about Rs. 5, from mileage No. 379. On the night of Monday last, a Brahmin beggar, Appa Bhut, of talooka Jamnair, who is said to be a man of unsound mind, being tired of his begging life, threw himself into a well which is now used for railway purposes in the station yard of Nargaum. An inquest was held on the body, and the jury were of opinion that the "deceased committed suicide by drowning himself in a well while in a state of temporary insanity."

The rules of granting compulsory leave of absence (without pay) to the guards and brakesmen of the Railway Company on this district have now come to a standstill. The rain has held up now. It is warm during the day and little cool at night.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, 26th Sept.

With my letter of the 25th May last, which appeared in your paper of the 27th idem, I forwarded for publication an extract from a memorial on the subject of child marriages, which one of the leading members of Jain society in this city had forwarded to His Excellency Sir Philip Wodehouse. The Bombay Government told the memorialist that it was not prepared to legislate in the matter, and he was determined to learn what the Governor General had to say on the subject. The courteous official reply from Calcutta has been placed at my disposal with the request that it should be sent to you for publication in its entirety. I hope you will not deny it the space it appears to deserve.

Home Department, Public.—No. 1365.

From T. J. Chichele Plowden, Esq., Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India, to Dalputbhai Bhagoobhai, Esq., Ahmedabad, Bombay.

Simla, the 28th August 1876.

Sir,—With reference to your memorial, dated the 14th ultimo, with enclosure, praying for the adoption of measures to prevent child marriage among the Jains and Buddhists, I am directed to say that although the Government of India appreciate your laudable endeavours, they are of opinion that the matter is one in which the natives themselves should take the initiative with the view of bringing about a reform.—I have, &c.

T. J. Plowden,
Officiating Under-Secretary to Government.

Mr. Premchund Roychund and other respectable inhabitants of Bombay subsequently sent a similar memorial to the Viceroy, and received a stereotyped reply. The Governor General of course means that if the Jains will take vigorous action he will put down all opposition if that may be made by a few ignorant members of the community.

BOMBAY.

Political Superintendent, Akulkote.—Col. T. M. Baumgartner, Political Superintendent, Akulkote, who proceeded home on furlough, returned to Bombay on Tuesday last, and left for Poona yesterday.

Drangdra Dispensary.—Dr. Ambaram Kevulram, who has been appointed medical officer in charge of the Drangdra Dispensary, left Bombay two days ago to take charge of his new appointment.

The Choral Festival.—We would remind our readers that the Choral Festival takes place this evening at six o'clock at the Cathedral. The occasion is generally looked forward to with a good deal of interest, which is certainly not less this year than last. An opportunity is offered of contributing to the establishment of the Choir Endowment Fund, so essential to the uninterrupted performance of the services at the Cathedral.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Mint.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 18th September 1876 was Rs. 37,60,052; no silver was received during the week. The sum of Rs. 3,00,000 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 34,60,052. There is in addition Rs. 3,66,500 worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

Mortuary Returns.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 26th inst., was 343, being 17 more than in the preceding week, 19 more than the total of the week ending 28th September 1875, and 39 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 321 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 25·66.

London Bank Suit.—On Wednesday, at the Small Causes Court, a case was called on before Mr. O'Leary, in which the agent of the official liquidator of the London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank sued Cursetjee Pestonjee Cama to recover the sum of Rs. 1 000, being the amount of calls due pursuant to an order of the Court of Chancery. Mr. Lynch, of Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, appeared for the Bank. The defendant appeared in person and produced his schedule, in which he admitted the plaintiff's claim. His Honour gave a decree for the Bank for the full amount claimed, with interest and costs.

Inquest.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Mazagon Reclamation on view of the body of a female child, name unknown. The body of the deceased child was found lying in a basin on the Mazagon Reclamation on the afternoon previous, apparently about 15 or 18 months old. The body was much emaciated, but there were no marks of violence on it. Upon the evidence adduced the following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That the body of the deceased was found in a basin on the Mazagon Reclamation, and that probably death was due to a natural cause and the body thrown overboard at sea."

Dussera Holiday.—Yesterday being the Hindoo holiday called "Dussera", the Law and Police Courts and public offices, as well as the local Banks, were closed for the day. This festival is also called Durga Puja, and is supposed to relate to the autumnal equinox. On this day, in commemoration of the victory of Devi, the wife of Shiva, over the buffaloe-headed demon Maheshasoor, her image, after being worshipped for nine days, is thrown into water, especially the Moombadavi tank. Early in the morning, the Hindoos, having washed themselves, perform the puja of their household gods, or those who consider themselves of the military race worship implements of war, and ask protection of them throughout the year, under a notion that to the propitiation of the sword they owe every prosperity. At noon they take their meals in company with their relations; and in the afternoon, go to the temples in procession with their friends, relations and children. Moombadevi and Bhooleshwar are the principal places of resort in Bombay on this day.

Suicide.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Gocooldass Tejpal Hospital on view of the body of Sorabjee Burjorjee. Deceased was about 35 years of age. He was a bill collector in the employ of Messrs. Pochajee Framjee and Co. Deceased, it appears, had purchased one tola of opium on the day previous from a licenced vendor of opium, on a plea that he wanted the opium for his mother, who, he said, was an opium-eater, whereas himself about an hour after he had purchased the opium consumed the greater portion of it, according to the confession he made to Mr. William Conway, the apothecary attached to the Gocooldass Tejpal Hospital, where he expired five hours after his admission. Deceased was in pecuniary difficulties. He had a family of a wife and three children to support and he found his salary insufficient. Upon the evidence adduced the following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by his having committed suicide by taking a poisonous quantity of opium."

Commercial Failures.—There is a deal of distrust in the Kurrachee money market just now caused by the two native failures we have reported lately. Hoondies are difficult of being cashed, and native merchants, whose credit was never questioned, find themselves in a fix in consequence; three more native merchants are said to be in difficulties, and their failure is daily expected. The failure was reported yesterday of the well-known native firm of Amunmull Thakurdass, largely connected with the Khorassan trade. This makes the second large failure in Kurrachee within the last two months.—*Sind News*, Sept. 25.

Treasure Trove.—There is an old mosque in Khodabad, near Dadoo, in the talooka of Sehwan; it is an ancient structure; every year when there has been a rainfall these people proceed to the spot in search of coins and precious metals, which turn up round about the mosque. On the 26th ulto, a man, while searching, came upon a white substance which he supposed to be silver; he continued the search and commenced digging; he at length came upon a sheet of zinc; this encouraged him still further, and he went on digging until he found more sheets of the same metal. In the meantime, the party who owns the mosque, or is in charge of it, came on the spot, and after observing the zinc he reported the matter to the Mooktyarkar, who visited the place, and ordered it to be dug up, with the result of finding in all 46 sheets of zinc, weighing each 2 maunds. These discoveries will, no doubt, lead to further explorations.—*Id*

PILOTAGE IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

The 1st of September inaugurated a new system for conducting the pilotage duties of this port and introduced a change—a very serious one to the pilots who are but a small body of public servants, but who may eventually be found to be not the only sufferers. The pilot service of Bombay, originally a Government one under the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy, was shortly after the termination of John Company's *raj* entrusted to the administration of a body of official and mercantile gentlemen, nominated by Government and styled "The Harbour and Pilotage Board." The Executive Officer (the Master Attendant), his assistants, and the staff of pilots were still Government servants enjoying salaries with allowances and prospects of pensions after the manner of the Uncovenanted Civil Service.

From 1866 the Harbour and Pilotage Board set about elaborating a system for conducting the service, the salient feature of which was the substitution of large schooners for the boats then at the Board's disposal, in which the pilots might cruise off the entrance of the port and intercept vessels before they approached the outlying dangers. The boats then in use were not adapted for this kind of duty, hence in thick weather and at the beginning of the monsoon it often happened that vessels reached the inner light ship before the pilot could board them. Another consideration, *viz.*, the pilots being salaried officers of the Government, was considered to be objectionable inasmuch as their salary did not depend on the quantity of work done, but this, as far as we know, is by no means an anomaly. The Board were empowered to punish any dereliction by fine, suspension or removal. However, the Board were fixed on this point and arranged a very singular system, indeed, which professed to hold out the incentive of gain for increased exertion and at the same time bound the pilots by rotation for duty. They furnished the very highest testimony as to the character and skill of the pilots, who with increased facilities might reasonably have been supposed to become more efficient in their calling. Liverpool, Glasgow and New York were quoted as ports where pilots' earnings depended on the pilotage receipts; but it was omitted to mention that the pilots in the ports named were the owners of their vessels or of large shares of them and mutually divided the proceeds earned. The pilotage authorities in these places define the duties to be performed, see that the vessels are suitable and generally exercise supervision over the pilots; but the income from pilotage services belongs to the pilots. The Harbour and Pilotage Board of Bombay, however, proposed being the owners of the schooners, to take 10/64 of the income to reimburse their outlay, pay probationers, &c., &c., and do any extensive repairs the schooners might need from time to time. 49/64 were for the pilots to keep the schooners in crew stores, &c., and maintain them in good working order, and 5/64 were allotted to enable the Board to relieve Government of pension obligations contracted under the old system—pensions as stated ceased with the Government service. Government sanction was obtained for a trial of this scheme and it commenced operations on 11th April 1868. Between the date mentioned and July last year the Board and the Trustees, who succeeded to their functions with reference to pilotage, in 1873 managed on one pretext or another to divert from the pilot's allottment Rs. 1,50,000 to their own funds, which formed the subject of the cause heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley in the High Court during eight days of July 1875. Two gentlemen formally on the Board and the late Board's Secretary had most to do with the management of the case on behalf of the Trust and were also witnesses for defendants. The same gentlemen were the promoters of the Board's scheme and the leading men on pilotage matters generally. Two are on the Pilotage Committee of the Trust now, hence the Trustees' new scheme is their invention; and there is reason to suppose that it is contrived by way of reprisal and means of recouping the monies awarded to the pilots in the recent judgment. The Trustees, that is the majority of them, were averse to carrying the matter into Court, being satisfied of the justice of the pilots' claim; but the eloquence and plausibility of the Pilotage Committee, who were so sure of their case, overruled any scruples entertained by their co-Trustees.

The defendants' witnesses made a sorry figure in the witness box. They were the originators of the Board's scheme, and were then connected with the Trust, yet showed much ignorance of pilotage matters, one not even knowing what was a pilot's duty. Owing to the management of the case the hearing was protracted to double the length there was any need for, and though sanctioned by Government for hearing as a friendly suit, the Hon'ble Mr. Bayley, in the course of an elaborate judgment which we published, said that in the whole course of his experience he had not heard a cause in which each point was more stoutly contested. The pilots unfortunately had to pay the costs of the action, Rs. 16,000, as the Trustees are legally not liable, that is the public monies in their case are not to suffer for blunders or wrongs committed by the Trustees.

With such precedents as these any reflective man will be wary in his dealings with this august body in matters which may involve a possible law suit. Government have an opportunity in this pilot case of marking their sense of displeasure at the Trustees' act in vexatiously running up the costs to the high figure named, and quite in opposition to the intention of the Government, making a fighting suit of what was at first sanctioned for a friendly hearing only. The new scheme, approved and adopted by the Trustees and sanctioned by Government, is likely to affect injuriously the rate of pay of the pilots which does not by any means exceed the value of their former appointments under Government. The Trustees have fixed the number of pilots to be entertained at 15, including the 3 masters, and to give them ·57 of the gross pilotage receipts so long as that number are on the working list. If the trade of the port increases, necessitating, say, 20 pilots, they will also get ·57; but if from any cause—leave included—the number is less than 15 the remainder are to *perform all the work*; and the Trustees in addition to their ·43 will also absorb such proportions of salary as would fall to those off the list up to the number of 3. Thus 12 pilots by increased exertion do the whole work of 15, earn all the money and, by way of an Irish premium, are *mulcted in a sum equal to the pay of three men.*

The leave for pilots under the new system is to be accumulative, the pilot on leave of course being paid from the earnings of those at work. The scheme is sanctioned for two years, but the pilots must serve 33 months uninterruptedly before they can claim the three months' leave on pay. The final result of this movement is thought to be the entire abolition of the present pilot service. In two years the Docks will be completed and we hear that the P. and O. and B. I. S N. Companies intend having their own pilots. All the other vessels that come into Bombay harbour cannot support an efficient service unless pilotage rates are largely increased. A doctor is allowed to pilots under the new rules, but his allowance is to be only Rs. 75 per mensem. The proposed percentage of their earnings allowed to the pilots by this new arrangement gives 25 per cent. less than their present emoluments, which with the present value of the rupee leaves them just on half pay.

The insurance and shipping interest will do well to consider the new rules, for if the two great Steam Companies succeed in this move towards exemption from pilotage, the burden must fall on other vessels, or if the service is abolished, doubtless the underwriters will be heard from. Bombay needs an efficient pilot service, and if any vessels are exempted they are virtually in receipt of a protective subsidy, which in these days of low freights may have the effect of driving ships other than those belonging to the favoured companies elsewhere to the loss and disadvantage of the port.

SEASON REPORTS.

The following Season Reports for the week ending 20th instant are published for general information:—

Kurrachee.—River at Kotri on 18th, 15 feet 9 inches; last year same date 13 feet 2 inches. Total rain-fall from 1st January at Sehwan 14·89, Kurrachee 7·80, Tatta 6 93, Kotri 6 61, Ketti 9·36. Upper Sind floods entered Dadu and Sehwan talukas on 8th; extent of damage not yet ascertainable. Harvesting of kharif crops commenced in Jati and Sakro talukas; preparations for rabi progressing. 200 cattle in Sakro taluka died from rinderpest.

Shikarpur.—River 10 feet 10 inches, being 1 foot 11 inches lower than on same date last year. Kharif crops healthy, rabi preparations being made. Locusts appeared in three talukas, but no damage as yet reported. Weather sultry, nights damp. Fever and cough prevalent. Public health moderate.

Hyderabad.—River falling fast, but still 1 foot 5 inches higher than last year. Canals breached in talukas Naushahro, Kandiaro, Tando Bago, and Badin. Crops damaged by floods in Kandiaro. Locusts seen in Moro and Hyderabad. Fever general. Cattle-disease in three talukas. 56 fresh cases of small-pox in Hyderabad.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rabi sowings commenced; standing kharif corps good. Flood decreasing. Weather sultry. Fever.

Ahmedabad.—Rain 1·14, total 22·13. Crops excellent; prospects good.

Kaira.—Rain ·77. Crops good; prospects excellent.

Broach.—1·14, total 32·39. Cotton in Ankleswar taluka injured to the extent of one-half by rain; other crops in the District good.

Surat.—Rain ·39, total 49·43. Five cholera cases in Bardoli, 2 fatal.

Khandesh.—Rain at Dhulia ·44, total 12·73. State of crops and public health as before.

Nasik.—Rain ·11, total 16 38, more wanted. Crops withering. Public health good.

Tanna.—Rain 7·39, total 87·50. Cholera exists slightly in three talukas. Agricultural prospects good.

Poona.—Rain ·06, total 13·79. Kharif crops very much suffering for want of more rain in all talukas. Slight cattle-disease and cholera continue.

Ahmednagar.—Rain ·15, total 8·26. Kharif crops withering; sowing of rabi retarded; want of rain greatly felt. Cholera in nine talukas, cases 162, deaths 63.

Sholapur.—Rain ·04, total 8·15. Cholera lingering in Barsi, Karmala, and Sangola. Rain anxiously looked for. Distress in all talukas.

Satara.—Rain ·02, total 30·68. Kharif crops withering. Thirty-four deaths from cholera. Scarcity of pasture for cattle in Khanapur taluka.

Belgaum.—Rain ·09, total 27·80. Crops sown in northern and eastern talukas in very bad condition. Water and fodder scarce; rain anxiously desired for sowing of rabi crops. Prices of grain still reasonable.

Dharwar.—Rice crops in western talukas suffering from prolonged want of rain; crops worse in eastern talukas; sowing of cotton and late crops retarded. Poor people suffering much from want of employment; in some places grain pits forcibly broken open. About 800 villagers employed in Mundargi Peta; orders given to carry on those Local Fund works for which there are funds.

Kanara.—Rain at Karwar ½ inch, total 91 inches; wanted above ghat.

Kaladgi.—(Report dated 18th.) Very slight rain. Rabi sowing slightly commenced in Bijapur taluka. Cholera has almost disappeared.

Rajkot.—Rain ·06, total 20·54. Weather hot. Crops and public health good.

Wadhwan.—Cotton in Limri and Wanod damaged by heavy rain. Cholera in Jhalawad, 1 case fatal.

Baroda.—Rain ·89, total 46·23. Crops healthy.

Colaba—(Report for the week ending 18th instant). Rain 2 90, total 56 43; wanted in Roha. Crops improving in other talukas.

Ratnagiri—(Report for the week ending 12th instant). Rain 1·61, total 54 09; its want still felt. Crops moderately good; nachni and vari crops injured in Rajapur taluka. Dysentery to a small extent in Malwan taluka.

General Remarks.—Prospects in Sind, Guzerat, and Konkan good; in Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country great scarcity is apprehended from continued absence of rain.

SIMLA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

Lord Lytton made a most telling speech of the opening of the Fine Arts Exhibition at Simla the other day. The following is the concluding portion, taken from the *Civil and Military Gazette*:—Then, Ladies and Gentlemen, for purity of colour, and breadth of handling, I would commend to your attention the landscapes by Captain Ayrton Pullan, and Colonel Hancock. There is, in the room upstairs, a little sketch by the last named gentleman of the Bombay sands at ebb tide, which appears to me a perfect gem of pure water-colouring. Let me also mention a picture by Colonel Cave of "Evening on the Lake of Jhansi." I am quite sure you will agree with me that this picture is full of poetry, and that it is most felicitous in its daring, but delicate, reproduction of atmospheric effects. Then Captain Martin has kindly enabled us to decorate our walls with, what I may call two strings of small pictorial pearls. They are, indeed, so small that I fear you might overlook them if I did not take this opportunity of directing your discriminating attention to the delicate fancy of the one, and the pleasant humour of the other. My friend, Colonel Colley, who I am glad to see amongst the prizemen, has contributed to the Exhibition to-day not only numerous water colour designs of rare excellence, by English Artists, but two from his own accomplished hand, which, much as I admire those fine old water-colourists, Prout and Cattermole, affect me more sensibly than any works of theirs that I can call to mind, with a feeling of that mysterious fusion between the vague and the definite, the vast and the minute, which is specially characteristic of cathedral architecture (*cheers*).

But it is the ladies who have been our most liberal contributors this year. I was not surprized to hear from the Secretary that they have even sent us a hamper of Ripston pipins (*laughter*), for the tributes of fruits and flowers with which they have honoured our Exhibition, on this occasion, are as numerous and abundant as those which the generosity of a Hill Rajah bestows upon a travelling Viceroy (*laughter*). In this department of art I would beg to offer my personal tribute of admiration to the Passion flowers and Bramantias of Mrs. Jenkinson, and to the wood fungi of Mrs. Whymper. At the risk, too, of what may perhaps be a *mi piace* criticism, I cannot refrain from recording my own impression that one of the most thoroughly artistic works of our Exhibition this year—that is to say, if you judge it fairly all round—in conception, as well as execution, is the study of a Mussoorie Lily by Miss West. It appears to me that in this picture the artist has, with rare felicity, combined a very high degree of imaginative idealism, with an equally high degree of relistic accuracy, and perfect mastery over the mechanism of her art (*cheers*) I am grateful to observe that in one of her interesting sketches, Mrs. Hobouse has not only pictorially but judiciously, reminded the Government of India of what it is sometimes less wisely encouraged to forget—the existence of the India office (*laughter*). There is also a young lady—may I be permitted to mention her name? Miss Bayley— whose contributions this year are so full of promis that I cannot but hope she will be encourged to cultivate our society (*cheers*). But we should be ungrateful if we did not express our thanks for the very handsome contributions of game, which we have received from Mrs. Graham. In looking at, and admiring them, I was reminded of a story told me many years ago by that great animal painter, Sir Edwin Landseer. Sir Edwin had been showing to a friend of his a picture recently painted by himself representing a group of rabbits, and when he said "Mr. So, and So, what do you think of my rabbits?" his friend replied with great deliberation —"Well, upon my soul, my dear Edwin, do you know, now, I should really say that, between you and me now, there is more life in those rabbits—well, than one commonly finds in rabbits" (*cheers and laughter*). If I might venture to reverse the observation of that discriminating gentleman, I should say in looking at those dead birds of Mrs. Graham's,—well I should say that there is more death in those birds than one commonly finds in birds. (*cheers and much laughter.*)

But I must apologise, Ladies and Gentlemen, for the length at which I have detained your attention. A poet has said that art is long but life is short; and really life is much too short for long discourses upon art. There is a pretty aphorism by an old Latin Philosopher that poetry is vocal painting, painting mute poetry. I think that aphorism exceedingly pretty, but I dont think is quite true. All good painting has an intense and articulate language of its own, and the most and the utmost, we can any of us say about it, or of it, is much less to the point than what it can say for itself.

You may perhaps remember, Ladies and Gentlemen, that when the Greek orator, Hyperides was defending the cause of the beautiful Phryne, it occurred to him that the best way of winning that cause would be to cease speaking and unveil his client. He did so; and, at once, her judges became her admirers. Allow me, Ladies and Gentlemen, to imitate that wise example. Allow me to cease speaking, and unveil my client—in other words, to declare this Exhibition open.

(*His Excellency resumed his seat amid loud cheers*)

The assembly then dispersed through the different rooms to view the pictures, and His Excellency and Lady Lytton shortly afterwards took their departure.

Rowlands' Macassar Oil preserves, strengthens and beautifies the human hair, prevents it falling off or turning grey and eradicates scurf, dandriff, &c. Rowlands' Kalydor eradicates all spots, freckles and cutaneous eruptions, and produces a beautifully clear and delicate complexion. Sold by all chemists, druggists, and at all bazaars and stores. Ask for Rowlands' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid cheap spurious imitations. Sonay wholesale and retail Agents, Treacher and Company, Limited, Byculla and Fort; also at Poona.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

MR. GLADSTONE'S PAMPHLET.

On the following article from the *Pall Mall Gazette*, Sept. 8th, we may remark that the *Pall Mall* usually reflects the Foreign Office view on the Eastern Question:—

Mr. Gladstone's anxiously expected pamphlet on the Bulgarian Horrors has been published, and ample extracts therefrom have appeared in all the newspapers. Indeed, nobody who read the precis in yesterday's *Times* has any reason to regret the non-possession of the pamphlet itself. Pamphleteering is a dead art. Journalism is a flourishing science. And for Mr. Gladstone's own purpose, his sixty-four pages of print will not compare with the ingenious condensation of his best points in yesterday's Leading Journal. We do not say this with any disposition to detract from the merit of the pamphleteer, but only to do justice to the superior skill of the journalist. For even including the weak points of the pamphlet, it is unquestionably the most able and thorough criticism of the events of which it treats that has yet appeared from the purely sympathetic side of the controversy. The terms in which Mr. Gladstone denounces the Bulgarian horrors are strictly just even when they are most eloquent and inflammatory. Here at least all is honest indignation, and it is a true pleasure to witness so magnificent an outburst of denunciation, which even in its most furious periods has all the strength and coherence of simple justice. If there is anywhere a mistake about it, it lies in a scarcely silent assumption that the feeling he expresses in peculiar himself, to a few more or less responsible persons at home whom he indicates, to the Russians, and to the working men of England. Here Mr. Gladstone's generosity fails him. He must know and he does know that there is no class and no faction in England to whom these horrors are not horrible, and that in every heart a response lies ready to his hardest word. His attack on the English Government is marked with the same excellence as his denunciation of the Turks: that is to say, it is, so far, unsurpassed in real force and coherence; indeed, it is the only attack we have yet heard or read that cannot with truth be called windy. After all that we have now written on the subject, it is needless to say that we do not agree with him in thinking the insinuation just that the Government only pretended not to believe in the Turkish brutalities, and tried to conceal them out of sympathy with the Turkish character and Turkish purposes. Nor is it, we fancy, quite handsome to forget, what every politician who has been long in office must have learned that it is not always so easy for a Foreign Minister to disburden his heart of indignation, or even of misgiving as it is for pamphleteers and journalists to do so.

However, we have said our say on this part of the subject, and have no more to add to it—except this. We have not the faintest disposition to defend the silence of the Government when the facts of the atrocities *were* known—to them and to all the world alike. We do not think their silence means that they approved of the atrocities, or that it is to be taken as a proof of moral bloodguiltiness; but it was a serious political blunder, and we are only sorry they cannot bear its punishment alone. It would have been easy enough for some responsible Minister of the Cabinet to have uttered a few words frankly recognizant of the true state of things in Bulgaria, and explanatory of the fact that to countenance such fearful crimes as were there perpetrated is no more a part of English policy abroad than at home. Had that been done at the close of the session in a straightforward, candid, simple way, the agitation would never have reached its present dimensions, and the Ministers of foreign Courts would have been denied the spectacle of English diplomacy in a halter. To this most untoward state of things the Government have directly contributed, and here indeed they deserve blame. It does appear that Mr. Bourke saw the right course, but a man in his position must not affect to lead his chiefs, and it was their weighty word that was needed.

We now come to that part of Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet which, though it occupies a very small number of his sixty-four pages, is of more importance than his eloquent denunciation of the Turks or than his elaborate accusation of the Ministry. He tells us not only what ought never to have been done, but what ought now to be done. There is a safe and righteous policy to pursue, and it is one which the nation "must teach its Government, almost as it would teach a lisping child what to say."

First, the war should be stopped. Then the Government should be taught—

1. To put a stop to the anarchical misrule (let the phrase be excused), the plundering, the murdering, which, as we now seem to learn upon sufficient evidence still desolate Bulgaria.

2. To make effectual provision against the recurrence of the outrages recently perpetrated under the sanction of the Ottoman Government, by excluding its administrative action for the future, not only from Bosnia and Herzegovina, but also, and above all, from Bulgaria; upon which at best there will remain, for years and for generations, the traces of its foul and bloody hand.

Mr. Gladstone has a third clause, in which he says that these objects are to be accomplished in order to "redeem the honour of the British name;" but as the honour of the British name is entirely unaffected by the barbarities committed by the soldiery of other nations and races, we may leave that out. This, then, is what is to be done. As to the first point, it happens that England has already pushed herself before every other Power in Europe in her endeavours to stop the war. Of course, if Mr. Gladstone means that we ought to stop it by force, and that while the Russians were reinforcing the Servian army we should have despatched an expedition to arrest the Turkish forces, that, it must be admitted, the English Government have not yet thought of doing, and probably will not do until advised by the working men of England that a general war is of no consequence. As to Mr. Gladstone's other injunctions, what strikes us most is that he seems to think that if carried out they would amount to a reversal of English policy in the East. And it really appears from various little sentences in his pamphlet that even he thinks our Eastern policy has been dictated by a sentimental predilection for Turkey and a dislike to see her meddled with for her own sake. This is the error we once again tried to expose yesterday. The truth is, nothing in the policy so loftily despised and so shabbily misrepresented would be overthrown by doing what Mr. Gladstone wishes—if it is sensibly done; that is to say, if it is not done in such a way as to occasion more misery than he desires to prevent, and if the one great object of English statesmen is kept in view—the security of England. Of course, if that object is to be abandoned—if Mr. Gladstone really means what he seems to mean, namely, that it is no consequence to England who has the command in Turkish territory—the work of our Government will be easy enough. They have only to do nothing, and announce that they have given up the East, and very soon the second of Mr. Gladstone's proposals will be fully carried out. The Ottoman Government will be immediately excluded from Bosnia, Herzegovina, Bulgaria, and from various other provinces. But it is of consequence to England who has command in Turkey. Moreover, it is of consequence in a greater or a less degree to every power in Europe. Further these Powers have all different notions as to how the territory of that decaying State should be distributed, and (here we come nearer to the point immediately before us) different notions as to how these territories should be prepared for distribution. The artificial Bosnian insurrection was intended as a work of preparation of that kind. The war in which those wretched Servian peasants, who had no grievances at all of their own, have been sacrificed was another. And the moment we come to the discussion of terms of peace we shall see yet more distinctly the operation of jealous ambitions and contentious greed—all signifying this: that if we think it does not matter how Turkish territory is prepared for distribution, Russia, Austria, and Germany think it matters a great deal. And they are right and Mr. Gladstone is wrong. He is right in demanding that the plundering and murdering should be stopped; and they will be stopped—unless the ferocity of the Turks is again excited by the adoption of Mr. Gladstone's determination to have them swept out of Europe, "one and all, bag and baggage." Considering what they are, they may possibly answer this determination by another. That Bosnia, Herzegovina, Bulgaria should be placed under more humane government is the wish of every man in England, and the wish is no novelty either. But that wish cannot be considered apart from what may happen in carrying it out, nor in disregard of the fierce ambitions of which it will be made the occasion, nor in contempt of what may follow in the future near and far. It is certain that our Government will do all it can do to carry out a desire which must be their own as much as that of other Englishmen; but it is necessary for the good of humanity itself that they should do so with regard to considerations which Mr. Gladstone defies or ignores. Some of those considerations are worthily set forth in the *Times* of to-day. "Let the Turks," we are told, "now carry away their abuses in the only possible manner—namely, by carrying off themselves"—that is to say, from Bulgaria. "But," says the *Times*, repeating a question of our own, "whither are they to carry themselves? This is the gigantic problem which Mr. Gladstone compels us to face. It would be easy to acquiesce in such a solution as satisfactory if the Turks were simply accidental intruders in Bulgaria. But if they carry themselves off from Bulgaria it can only be into Roumelia, into the Provinces lately the scene of the incident which led to the Salonica outrage, to many another region in which the indulgence of their prohensities is much more than 'ever-so-barely possible.' We have not to get rid of a tribe or an army, but of a civilization, however decaying, an organized Government, however corrupt, an army which can, at all events, fight on an emergency. We are confronted, in short, by a vast organization, still holding together a considerable portion of the human race, and having its roots struck deep in history and in the memories of an intensely fervid fanaticism." Again: the Eastern Question "is only whether the Turks shall cease to govern, but who shall govern, or maintain any sort of order, in the East in stead." Again, "Not the least anxious point in the present prospect is the effect which may be produced upon the authority of the Ottoman Government in Asia by a serious blow struck at its authority in Europe. There are possibilities of anarchy in that prospect which may throw even Bulgarian horrors into the shade. The Turk, in short, is simply the embodiment of an historical problem far greater than that of his own existence or extirpation." These are some of the considerations which now lie before the English Government; and popular indignation, however just, is no help to their solution.

Holloway's Pills.—Nervous Debility.—No part of the human machine requires more watching than the nervous system, upon which health and life itself depend. These Pills are the best regulators and strengtheners of the nerves, and the safest general purifiers. Nausea, headache, giddiness, numbness, and mental apathy yield to them. They despatch in a summary manner those distressing dyspeptic symptoms, stomachic pains, fulness at the pit of the stomach, abdominal distention, and regulate alike capricious appetites and confined bowels—the commonly accompanying signs of defective or deranged nervous power. Holloway's Pills are particularly recommended to persons of studious and sedentary habits, who gradually sink into a nervous and debilitated state, unless some such restorative be occasionally taken.

THE WAR IN EASTERN EUROPE.

(*Pall Mall Budget.*)

On Friday, the 1st inst, the anniversary of the battle of Sedan, the Servians sustained a severe defeat before Alexinatz. The *Times* correspondent, who was an eye-witness of the fighting, says that the battle was sustained uninterruptedly for eleven hours and a half, and was waged on ground which the Servians had made the strongest in all this country. "It was the decisive encounter long looked forward to, and it was wanting in no feature that could impart horrible grandeur to a struggle on the one side for supremacy and on the other for existence." Previous to the battle, the correspondent had an interview with General Tchernaieff, who said that there could be no doubt that a most serious attack against the Alexinatz position and the communication between it and Deligrad was contemplated:—

"The various divisions of the Turkish army had already made a vigorous concentrating movement, consequent on the reverse sustained by their right wing when, with a dash, they attacked and endeavoured to entirely break the Servian left. The three Pashas—Abdul Kerim Pasha, Eyoub Pasha, and the third, I think, called by the General Said Pasha, but of that I am not sure—had managed to get the whole of their joint forces round to the left bank of the Morava. To effect this they had withdrawn every man from the east and north-east of Alexinatz, so that he should have to bear the brunt of an advance of some 60,000 or 70,000 men, under those commanders, with perhaps the addition of others who were somewhere in the direction of Gurgosevatz. He had no doubt that the plan of the Turks was to turn his right wing. If he succeeded in repelling such an attack, then he thought Alexinatz was safe, for he did not believe the Turks would make another attempt against it. If he did not, why then the situation would be indeed grave."

The Servian general appears to have been, on the whole, well seconded by his artillery. The batteries were rapidly stationed along the left bank of the river, and the hours of the forenoon were occupied with a fairly equal fight between the artillery. One Servian battery, the correspondent says, was exceptionally well served. But in the afternoon two of the villages occupied by the Servian infantry caught fire and a retreat ensued which became at some points a panic. The Turks advanced as the Servians retired, and the villages the latter had held on the left bank of the Morava in the morning were occupied by the former before nightfall. The victors pressed on also along the river side, following a road leading to Deligrad, but although the entrance to Alexinatz was open to them they did not know their opportunity, and were left on Friday night in possession of the left bank, Alexinatz on their right, Krusevatz on their left, and the slopes of the Justrevatz behind them.

There have since these events been several reports of the occupation of Alexinatz by the Turks, but at present they are not confirmed. The *Times* correspondent says, however, that "no one now believes it possible that Servia can retrieve her fallen fortunes." The Turks are said to be advancing on Kragojevatz, burning every village on their road, and "destroying everything destructible," and a Constantinople telegram says that a portion of their army has "marched against the entrenched Servian camp at Deligrad, in order to cut off the retreat of the Servians, in case they should evacuate Alexinatz." Some severe fighting is said to have taken place near Yavor, but no detailed reports of it have been received. The *Times* correspondent states that some Russians just arrived at Belgrade from the front represent the Servian army as "reduced to a mere mob;" but a correspondent of the *Standard* at the Servian capital doubts whether the last battle of the war has been fought, and thinks that unless the Powers assume a more decisive attitude the war will continue. There is, however (he adds), little doubt but that peace would be speedily concluded if the Servians had their own way; but they are virtually in the hands of the Russians, who continue to arrive in shoals, and who behave as if the country were their own. This continued immigration of Russians affords strong grounds for the belief that Russia is bent on war, and that the armistice which she supports is intended to give her time for preparation, not for the establishment of a durable peace. The Vienna correspondent of the same paper says:—The daily arrival of Russian officers, corporals, and privates at Belgrade and Semendria exceed 200. They mostly come by Roumania, the others by steamer from Galatz. The greater number of them carry the Geneva Cross on their arm. The total number of Russians in the Servian army exceeds 2,000. Another correspondent of the same paper with the Turkish army telegraphs from Nisch:—"Numbers of Bulgarian volunteers, mostly young peasants and artisans, but partly men of the wealthier classes, arrive here daily, and will be drilled in camp. They have red standards with great crosses and patriotic inscriptions. All are full of hatred against the Servians who, they say, by their agitations and false promises have brought so much mischief on the Bulgarian people."

The Turks have also resumed the offensive against the Montenegrins. The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says:—"According to news from Trebinje, Mukhtar Pasha, having received the reinforcements expected, and having reorganized his forces, began operations by taking a large store of provisions to Bilek. The operation succeeded by Djelladin Pasha marching from Stolatz on Bilek at the same time, which induced the insurgents who were blockading Bilek to withdraw. Having returned again to Trebinje in the night of the 31st ult., he again set out next night with twenty battalions, artillery, and provisions towards the little frontier fort of Klobuk, which guards the entrance into the plateau of Grovo. At the same time Djelladin Pasha has set out from Bilek in the direction of Banjani. This movement is, no doubt, in connection with the advance which Dervish Pasha is preparing to make into Montenegro from the Albanian side."

A telegram from Zara, of the 6th, says that the Turks made a simultaneous attack upon Medun from the direction of Bjelopaulic and Kuci. They set fire to everything within their reach. The engagement, it is added, "was of rather an important character, but nothing is yet known of the result." A Ragusa telegram of the same date says:—"The cannonade maintained all yesterday by the Turkish artillery along the line from Podgoritza to Spuz proves to have been a false attack, in order to draw the Montenegrins to Piperic, and in the meantime allow the Turks to revictual Medun, which is invested by the Montenegrins. This scheme was, however, discovered and frustrated. Fighting still continues near Zaslap. A force of 2,500 Turks has descended on Grahovo. The Montenegrins occupy the neighbouring heights."

The Ambassadors of the Powers at Constantinople made proposals for peace to the Porte on Monday, but at present these have had no result. The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says that the representatives of the six Powers met at the British Embassy on Saturday, and it was there agreed that an "aide memoire," similar, but not identical, should be presented by each of them to the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, in order to inform him that the Princes of Servia and Montenegro had expressed the desire for an armistice, and that the Powers offered their mediation to bring about a cessation of hostilities all along the line and with the shortest possible delay. The proposal made by the Powers was for one month's armistice, but the Porte at once gave a decided refusal to this proposition, as it wishes the conditions of a permanent peace to be at once agreed to. The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says that it is England who has been foremost in pressing the Porte to consent to an armistice, "declaring that if the refusal of Turkey to conclude the armistice led, as it well might, to the armed foreign intervention of some Power, Turkey must not reckon on the British Government, which, in face of the strong public feeling excited by the atrocities in Bulgaria, could not prevent it. This declaration (the writer adds) caused not a little surprise and disappointment, indicating as it did, just at the most critical moment, a reversal of the English policy of non-intervention in Turkey, and, moreover, in favour of the very Power, the influence of which in Turkey England has been always most anxious to counteract; for no secret was made that the Power meant as likely to interfere was Russia." The Vienna *Political Correspondence* publishes "under reserve," an announcement from Belgrade that the conditions agreed upon among the Great Powers as the bases for the projected peace negotiations between the Porte and Servia have been ascertained there to be as follows:—The restoration of the *status quo ante bellum* the payment by Servia of an adequate war indemnity and the three outstanding instalments of the Servian tribute and finally the evacuation of Mali Zvornik by the Servians. The *Eastern Budget*, which is understood to be a semi-official organ of the Austrian Foreign Office, writing before the reply of the Porte to the proposals of the Powers was known, says:—"if a cessation of hostilities is refused the powers will at once call upon the Porte to enter into negotiations for the establishment of the preliminaries of peace both with Servia and with Montenegro." With respect to the attitude of the Russian Government it was stated in a recent despatch from St. Petersburg that "the Russian Government has invariably in view the necessity of obtaining guarantees for securing peaceful intercourse between the Christian and Mahomedan populations of Turkey. Its policy remains the same as at the Berlin Conference of May last, and there is no reason to suppose that other views prevail at Vienna or Berlin."

A Steamer for Shallow Water.—On Saturday, several scientific gentlemen, merchants, and others interested in opening up the commerce of the United States of Columbia, visited the yard of Messrs Yarrow and Co., steam-launch builders, of Poplar, who have turned their especial attention of some years past to the construction of steamers suited for river navigation, having an exceedingly small draught. The special object of the visit was to inspect the first of a series of stern wheel steamers just completed for the river Magdelena. The State Government of Antioquia have granted a concession to some English and Foreign capitalists for the construction of railways between Puerto, Berro and Medellin the principal city of the State; and these steamboats are proposed to run in connection with the railways, which are in a rapid progress towards completion. The Magdalena is a very shallow river, full of rapids, and the line of steamboats are intended to run from Barranquilla, at the mouth of the Magdalena, which runs into the Carribean Sea, somewhat south of the Isthmus of Panama, to the rapids of Honda, a distance of 800 miles, for which the river is navigable for vessels of exceeding light draught. The vessel just completed, although 100 feet in length, with a beam of 24 feet, is so constructed with a flat bottom that, notwithstanding it is made throughout of Bessemer steel, including frames, deck beams, bulkheads, &c, it will have but the remarkably shallow draught of 12 ins. when in working trim and steam up. It is capable of carrying 150 tons of goods besides passengers, with which cargo it is computed its drafts will never exceed 3½ feet. There is a flush deck from end to end, the boiler being placed on this deck near the bow, whilst the engines are quiet aft, driving a stern paddle-wheel 12 feet in diameter and 17 feed wide. There is an upper deck, upon which is placed the various cabins, and there are four rudders at the stern, all being actuated together by the steerman from a pilot-house placed near the bow. The vessel inspected on Saturday has been built for shipment in pieces, it being impossible to sail such a craft across the Atlantic, but it was entirely put together at Messrs Yarrow's works, and the machinery, all in its place, was tested under steam. Its speed is estimated at 12 miles an hour. For river it is held that stern-wheel steamers have many advantages over other modes of propulsion, a fact proved by their frequent adoption in America, where river navigation has been brought to a greater degree of perfection than elsewhere. One great advantage is that the stern-wheel is well protected, and is not liable to get damaged by floating timber; and another that the stern wheel in passing over rapids keeps its place with the body of the boat, which side paddles do not. The present specimen was looked upon in regard to commercial enterprise as a wonderful improvement in naval architecture.—*Daily Telegraph*, August 28th, 1876.

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BULGARIAN HORRORS AND THE QUESTION OF THE EAST.

BY THE RIGHT HON. W. E. GLADSTONE.

(Continued from the yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

Down to this date what we have to observe is—

First. The deplorable inefficiency of the arrangements of the Government for receiving information.

Secondly. The yet more deplorable tardiness of the means adopted, under Parliamentary pressure, for enlarging their store of knowledge.

Thirdly. The effect of the answers of the Prime Minister, from which it could not be collected, by Parliament and the public,

a. That the responsibility lay in the first instance with certain " invaders of Bulgaria."

b. That the deplorable atrocities, which had occurred, were fairly divided, and were such as were incidental to wars " between certain *races*." What could and did this mean, but between Circassians on the one side, and Bulgarians on the other? It now appears that the Circassians had but a very small share in the matter.

c. While the Bulgarians where thus loaded with an even share of responsibility for the " atrocities," we were given to understand that the Turkish Government, and its authorized agents, appeared to be no parties to them.

d. That the "scenes," that is as is now demonstrated, the wholesale murders, rapes, tortures, burnings, and the whole devilish enginery of crime, " were to be mitigated and softened as much as possible."

I am concerned to subjoin the following declarations stated to have been made by Lord Derby to a Deputation on the 14th of July.

" He did not in the least doubt that there had been many acts of cruelty, and of wanton cruelty, committed *by the irregular troops of both sides* . . . It was not a case of lambs and wolves, but *of some savage races*, fighting in a peculiarly savage manner."(a)

This declaration is a gross wrong inadvertently done to the people of Bulgaria, and it ought to be withdrawn.

Again, on the 17th of July, Mr. Baxter revived the interrogatories. By this time, as we have seen, the Government had used the Telegraph, and they had ordered *on the 15th* a real and special inquiry from Constantinople. The subject could no longer be entirely trifled with. The Prime Minister made a lengthened statement, which occupies two columns of the *Times*. The main portion of it was extracted from official reports, which are now before the world, and which did not in the smallest degree sustain either the doctrine of a fair division of the blame of inevitable atrocities, or an acquittal of the Turkish Government. But the Minister added matter of his own. What wonder was it, as to the Circassians, that " when their villages were burned and their farms ravaged," they should take matters into their own hands, and endeavour to defend themselves?" " Scenes had occurred towards the end of May, and so on," " from which with our feelings"—what fine feelings we have!—" we naturally recoil." " We were constantly communicating, I will not say remonstrating, with the Turkish Government," for " *the Turkish Government was most anxious to be guided by the advice of the British Ambassador*." And still the guilt was to stand as a fairly divided guilt

" There is no doubt that acts on both sides, as necessarily would be the case under such circumstances, *were equally terrible and atrocious*." (b)

Observe: though information on particulars was still wanting, one thing was placed beyond doubt, the *equality* of guilt and infamy. And I am still writing on the 5th of September, dependent mainly on a foreign source for any official voucher to bring this testimony to the test. Mr. Schuyler, on the 22nd of August, reports to the American Government that the outrages of the Turks were fully established. He proceeds as follows, with more to the same effect: " An attempt, however, has been made—and not by Turks alone—to defend and to palliate them, on the ground of the previous atrocities which, it is alleged, were committed by the Bulgarians. I have carefully investigated this point; and am unable to find that the Bulgarians committed any outrages or atrocities, or any acts which deserve that name. *I have vainly tried to obtain from the Turkish officials a list of such outrages*. . . No Turkish women or children were killed in cold blood. No Mussulman women were violated. No Mussulmans were tortured. No purely Turkish village was attacked or burned. No Mussulman house was pillaged. No mosque was desecrated or destroyed."

The declarations* which had proceeded from the highest authority in the highest Parliamentary Assembly of the world, produced, at the time, an immense effect. They did not remove suspicion, but they effectually baffled and checkmated it, so far as the prevailing sentiment in this country was concerned. So that when, on the 7th of August, the question of cruelties in Bulgaria was yet again raised, a member, and not a young member, " deprecated," says Mr. Ross, in his valuable Record, " party speeches against the Turkish Government."

But it was not only within these shores that the language of the Government was heard. It rang through an astonished Europe. It reached, and it was questioned in Constantinople. The *Courrie d' Orient* was so bold as to criticise a declaration imputed to the Minister that the alleged burning of the forty girls had been found false upon inquiry instituted. For this offence, in a notice issued by the Director of the Press for Turkey, which I subjoin in the French original, and which referred to the impartiality of the heads of the British Government, and to " *the pretended excesses in Bulgaria*"—note this was on the 9th of August—the journal was suppressed. (c.)

Five attempts had thus been made to penetrate what was still a mystery in the official mind. A sixth and a seventh still followed, on the 9th and the 11th of August. With true British determination, Mr. Ashley opened the question for discussion on the 11th. He was ably supported; and this time, it is pleasant to say, from both sides of the House there might be heard the language of humanity of justice, and of wisdom. It was in the dying throes of the Session. Mr. Ashley's action was especially judicious, because he had a right, which none could contest, to appear as a representative of Lord Palmerston. The powerful speech of Sir W. Harcourt was denounced by the Prime Minister in terms of great vivacity. He was assured that " from the very commencement of the transactions" the Government " were constantly receiving from the Ambassador information on what was occuring in Bulgaria." The Minister selected particular statements for contradiction of details, on which I am not yet sufficiently informed to pronounce; but what I complain of is that he still, on the 12th of August, effectually disguised the main issue, which lay in the question whether the Turkish Government, which was receiving from us both moral and virtually material support, had or had not by its agents and by its approval and reward of its agents been deeply guilty of excesses, than which none more abominable have disgraced the history of the world. For the Government, it was still merely a question of " civil war," " carried on under conditions of brutality unfortunately not unprecedented in that country,"(*d*) namely Bulgaria. A repetition of language, which is either that of ignorance, or of brutal calumny upon a people whom Turkish authorities have themselves just described as industrious, primitive, and docile. (*e*)

Such then are the steps taken by Her Majesty's Government during the Session with respect to the Bulgarian atrocities, for enlightening the country as some may think, or for keeping it in the dark, as may occur to other and less charitable minds.

It is not the smallest part of the service rendered by the *Daily News*, that it was probably the means of bringing into the field an American Commission of Inquiry. I have the fullest confidence in the honour and in the intelligence of Mr. Baring, who has been inquiring on behalf of England; because he was chosen for the purpose by Sir H. Elliot, and because I believe he personally well deserves it. But he was not sent to examine the matter until the 19th of July, three months after the rising, and nearly one month after the first inquiries in Parliament. He had been but two days at Philipopolis, when he sent home, with all the despatch he could use, some few rudiments of a future report. Among them was his estimate of the murders, necessarily far from final, at the figure of twelve thousand. (*f*) The leaf, which contains his paper is almost the only leaf in (the latest) Parliamentary Papers (Turkey, No. 5), " presented to both Houses of Parliament by Her Majesty's command," which in reference to the main issue is worth more than a straw. (*g*) I have read that compilation with pain and humiliation, called forth by finding that this was all which, in the month of August, the whole power and promises of the Government could contribute towards the elucidation of horrible transactions, the greatest and worst of which occurred if not in April, yet early in May. Mr. Baring's Report exists no doubt for us: but only in hope. When it comes, we shall receive it with confidence, and with profit, although we may be very sure that the Ottoman Government will have done everything in its power to blind, and baffle, and mislead him. But is it equally sure that it will be so received all over Europe? Or, after what has passed, can we reasonably expect that it should? Possibly when it appears, it may dispute, and even correct, some of the statements now before us. It may establish a few deductions from the awful total. It is one of the painful incidents of a case like this, that injustice may be done unwittingly to this or that man, in this or that circumstance, even by the most necessary and best considered efforts to attain the ends of justice. These questions do not admit of absolute, but only of reasonable certainty. What seems now to be certain in this sense (besides the miserable daily misgovernment, which, however, dwindles by the side of the Bulgarian horrors) are the wholesale massacres,

" Murder, most foul as in the best it is,
But this most foul, strange, and unnatural," (*h*)

the elaborate and refined cruelty—the only refinement of which Turkey boasts!—the utter disregard of sex and age—the abominable and bestial lust—and the entire and violent lawlessness which still stalks over the land. For my own part I have, in the House of Commons and elsewhere, whatever my inward impressions might be, declined to speak strongly on these atrocities, until there was both clear and responsible evidence before me. For want of this evidence, I did not join in the gallant effort of Mr. Ashley, at the last gasp of the Session. But the report of Mr. Schuyler, together with the report from Berlin, and the Prologue, so to call it, of Mr. Baring, in my opinion turns the scale, and makes the responsibility of silence, at least for one who was among the authors of the Crimean War, too great to be borne.

I express then my gratitude to Mr Schuyler, and to the Government, which sent him into the field. It is too late, as I have said, to hope to convince Europe by any report of ours. We may ourselves be sceptical as to Russian reports. Every European State is more or less open to the imputation of bias. But America has neither alliances with Turkey, nor grudges against her, nor purposes to gain by her destruction. She enters into this matter simply on the ground of its broad human character and moment; she has no " American interests " to tempt her from her integrity, and to vitiate her aims.

The ground, then, seemed to be sufficiently laid in point of evidence to call for action, when, as I am writing, a new piece of testimony reaches me (*i*) through the courtesy of M. Musurus. It is a French translation of a Report on the Bulgarian events, dated July 22, presented to the Ottoman Government by a commission of Mussulman and Christian notables, and approved by the Administrative Council of Philippopolis. Since it is put forward as an official statement of the Turkish case (following the Report of Edib Effendi on the 'Vilayet' of Adrianople), I hope it will, for the sake of justice, be extensively read. Others may think differently of it from myself. I cannot but at once denounce it as disgraceful document; confirmatory, in its moral effect, even of the worst parts of the charges. After all that has happened, it would have been to much to expect a word of penitence or shame; but it does not contain a word of sorrow or compassion. The reporting Commission, which was armed with the powers of the State, wonders that the Bulgarians should have risen against their " paternal " government; describes them as a peaceable, primitive, and docile people; (*k*) and then charges them largely with murdering burning, impaling, roasting, men, women, and children indiscriminately, with the extremest refinements of cruelty. (*l*) One of the most definite statements it contains is this; it cites, (*m*) as a proof of the " barbarous devastations " committed by the insurgents, the destruction of—a great bridge over the Railway. It is full of laudations of the humanity and consideration of the troops, the commanders, and the Mussulman population. (*n*) It denounces those who have opened the eyes of Europe to this Turkish *Inferno*, as the " fantastic story-makers of dismal episodes. " (*o*) It takes no notice of the attested fact, that the bodies of slain women and children lie in multitudes, unburied and exposed; except indeed by alleging that at Presenitza some of the insurgents slew their own women and children. Dated three months after the first outbreak, and full of horrible accusation, it contains hardly in a single instance such verifying particulars as would allow of the detection of falsehood by inquiry into the statement. And it winds up with a particular account of a Panslavic pamphlet, printed at Moscow in 1867!

Then, by way of Appendix, comes one original document in proof, which contains, in the form of a sort of Catechism, the plans and instructions of the great Bulgarian conspiracy. They are signed by twelve names of individuals without profession or employment specified; who may, for all we know, have been the most insignificant men in the country. The Report, however, states that the Insurgents had instructions to massacre the Mussulman population. (*p*) The sole document appended in proof of its charges contains, together with very severe provisions against such as should resist the following passage: (*q*)

" *Question* 13. What course is to be pursued with regard to those Turks who submit?

" *Answer.* They should be put in charge of our agents, who will convey them to the headquarters of the insurrection. From thence, they will be sent, with their families and with the aged, to the places occupied for refuge by our own families. *They are to live there as our brethren. It is part of our duty to take care for their happiness, their life, and their religion: on the same ground as for the life and the honour of our own people.*"

The perusal of this statement of the Turkish case removes from my mind any remaining scruple. The facts are, in the gross, sufficiently established. The next, and for us the gravest part of the inquiry is, what have we to do with them?

THE BRITISH FLEET AT BESIKA BAY.

It was on the 20th of April that the insurrection broke out in Bulgaria. In the beginning of May, the horrors of the repression had reached their climax. We had then no other concern in them than this very indirect one, that we were supporting rather too blindly and unwarily in the councils of Europe the supposed interest of the Power, which thus disgraced itself.

On the 9th of May, Sir Henry Elliot seems to have had no consular information about Bulgaria, except a statement (strange enough) from Adrianople, dated the 6th, (*r*) that as far as appeared the Turks were not committing any acts of violence against peaceful Christians. But, observing a great Mahomedan excitement, and an extensive purchase of arms in Constantinople, he wisely telegraphed to the British Admiral in the Mediterranean, expressing a desire that he would bring his squadron to Besika Bay. The purpose was, for the protection of British subjects, and of the Christians in general. (*s*) This judicious act, done by the Ambassador in conjunction with the Ambassadors of other Powers, who seem to have taken similar steps, was communicated by him to Lord Derby on the 9th of May by letter and by telegraph. (*t*)

On the 5th had occurred the murder of the French and German Consuls at Salonica. On the 15th, the Admiralty acquainted the Foreign Office that the squadron was ordered to Besika Bay, the Swiftsure sent to Salonica, and (as Sir H. Elliot had also asked) the Bittern to Constantinople. (*u*) These measures were substantially wise, and purely pacific. They had, if understood rightly, no political aspect; or if any, one rather anti-Turkish than Turkish.

But there were reasons, and strong reasons, why the public should not have been left to grope out for itself the meaning of a step so serious, as the movement of a naval squadron towards a country disturbed both by revolt, and by an outbreak of murderous fanaticism.

In the year 1853, when the negotiations with Russia had assumed a gloomy and almost a hopeless aspect, the English and French fleets were sent Eastwards: not as a measure of war, but as a measure of preparation for war, and proximate to war. The proceeding marked a transition of discussion into that angry stage, which immediately precedes a blow; and the place, to which the fleets were then sent, was Besika Bay. In the absence of information, how could the British nation avoid supposing that the same act, as that done in 1853, bore also the same meaning?

It is evident that the Foreign Minister was sagaciously alive to this danger. On the 10th of May he asked Sir H. Elliot for a particular statement of the reasons, which had led him to desire the presence of the squadron "at Besika Bay." (*v*) He indicated to the admiralty Smyrna as a preferable destination. (*w*) And this he actually ordered; but he yielded, and I believed he was quite right in yielding, to the renewed and just instances of the Ambassador.

The Government, then, were aware of the purely pacific character of this measure, and also that it was one liable to be dangerously misconstrued.

There was another reason for securing it from misinterpretation. At this very time, the Berlin Memorandum was prepared. It was announced by Lord Odo Russel to Lord Derby on May the 13th; and, on May 15th, he sent to Lord Odo an elaborate pleading, rather than argument, against it. (*x*) It became known to the public that we were in diplomatic discord with Europe, and particularly with Russia. Now the transition from discussion pure and simple to discussion backed by display of force is a transition of vast and vital importance. The dispatch of the fleet to Besika Bay, could not but be interpreted, in the absence of explanation, as marking that perilous transition. And yet explanation was resolutely withheld.

The expectation of a rupture pervaded the public mind. The Russian Funds fell very heavily, under a war panic; partisans exulted in a diplomatic victory, and in the increase of what is called our *prestige*, the bane, in my opinion, of all upright politics. The Turk was encouraged in the humour of resistance. And this, as we now know, while his hands were so reddened with Bulgarian blood. Foreign capitals were amazed at the martial excitement in London. But the Government never spoke a word.

Silence in these circumstances was bad enough. But they were worse than silent. They caused the clang of preparation to be heard in the arsenals. They progressively increased the squadron to a fleet; and, moreover, I believe it is true that they mainly increased it, not by sending the class of ships which had large crews, available for landing considerable numbers of men, for the purpose of defending such persons as might be assailed; but those vast ironclads, with crews relatively small, which principally, and proudly, display the belligerent power of England. If this be not an accurate statement, let it be contradicted. (*y*)

And this ostentatious protection to Turkey, this wanton disturbance of Europe, was continued by our Ministry, with what I must call a strange perversity for weeks and weeks. It was so continued, when a word of explanation as to the true cause of the dispatch of the fleet would have stopped all mischief, dissipated all alarm. I admit, that it would have also dissipated at the same time a little valueless popularity, too dearly bought.

All this time, so far as we can learn, the sequels in detail to the wholesale massacres in Bulgaria were proceeding. In the latter part of it, the fencing answers of the Ministry about Turkish misdeeds had begun. And during the latter part of it also, the request of members of Parliament for authentic information about the East, were repeatedly refused; on the ground that the production of it would be injurious to the public service! Nay more, compliments were accepted, with the silence which not only might mean consent, but could mean nothing else, from more than one Peer in the House of Lords, and from two members of Parliament in the House of Commons, on the vigorous policy which our Government was pursuing in the East.

Such is the spectacle which, during the present spring and summer, we have exhibited to Europe.

At last came a day of disclosure. Lord Derby received at the Foreign Office, on the 14th of July, a numerous and weighty deputation. They went there in the interests of peace, to which I cordially wish well, and of non-interference—a word which, in my opinion, must be construed, especially for the East of Europe, with a just regard to our honourable engagements, and to the obligations they entail. These gentlemen did not at all approve of the demonstration in Besika Bay. Lord Derby justified it, by admitting that portion of Parliament and the Public, who formed the deputation, for the first time, to the knowledge of the truth. He stated that it was sent, at the request of Sir H Elliot, for the defence of the Chiristians against a possible outbreak of Mahometan fanaticism. The country, or great part of it, felt relieved and grateful. But the mischief that had been done by the moral support, and I say boldly the material support, afforded to Turkey during all those blood-stained weeks (the Servian war, too, was now raging) was not, and could not be, remedied. To repair, in some degree, the effects of that mischief is now a prime part of the peculiar obligation imposed upon the people of this country. For, in fact, whatever our intentions may have been, it is our doing.

And how are we, in this particular, to set about the work of reparation? Any reader who has accompanied me thus far will probably expect that I, at least, shall answer the question by recommending the withdrawal of the fleet from Besika Bay. But such, I must at once say, is not my view of duty or of policy. I would neither recall the fleet, nor reduce it by one ship or man.

We have been authoritatively warned, that the conditions of the Christians in Turkey is now eminently critical. The issue of the war is still hanging in the balances, which have wavered from day to day. The lapse of time, and possibly aid from without, may still do much to retrieve the vast inequality of chance, with which the brave but raw levies of Servia carry on the contest. We are told with too much appearance of credibility that if the fortune of war should veer adversely to Turkey, the consequence might be, in various provinces, a new and wide outbreak of fanaticism, and a wholesale massacre. My hope, therefore, is twofold. First, that, through the energetic attitude of the people of England, their Government may be led to declare distinctly, that it is for purposes of humanity alone that we have a fleet in Turkish waters. Secondly, that that fleet will be so distributed as to enable its force to be most promptly and efficiently applied, in case of need, on Turkish soil, in concert with the other Powers, for the defence of innocent lives, and to prevent the repetition of those scenes at which hell itself might almost blush.

For it must not be forgotten that the last utterance on this subject was from the Prime Minister, and was to the effect that our fleet was in the East for the support of British interests. I object to this constant system of appeal to our selfish leanings. It sets up false lights; it hides the true; it disturbs the world. Who has lifted a finger against British interests? Who has spoken a word? If the declaration be anything beyond mere idle brag, it means that our fleet is waiting for the dissolution of the Turkish Empire, to have the first and the strongest hand in the seizure of the spoils. If this be the meaning, it is pure mischief and if we want to form a just judgment upon it, we have only to put a parallel case. What should we say, if Russia had assembled an army on the Pruth, or Austria on the Danube, and Prince Gortschakoff or Count Andrassy were to announce that it was so gathered, and so posted, for the defence of Russian, or of Austrian interests respectively.?

(*To be continued.*)

(*a*) *Times* July 1.
(*b*) *Times*, July 16.
(*c*) " SUBLIME PORTE.
" MINISTERE DES AFFAIRES ETRANGERES.
" Le Bureau de la Presse,
" Vu le numero du journal le *Courrier d' Orient* due 8 aout:
" Attendu que cette feuille en mentionnant, dans sa revue politique, les declarations due premier ministre du governement anglais, devant le Parlement britannique, (1) touchant les pretendus exces commis en Bulgarie, se fait une sorte de merite d'avoir ete la premiere a publier la relation de ces crimes supposes;
" Attendu que la dite feuille se prevaut du silence que la Direction de la presse a garde a son gard, soit par inadvertence soit par exces d'indulgence pour en induire que ses assertions etaient fondees, et que les declarations du Chef du Cabinet Britannique sont entachees de partialite;
" Apres avoir pris les ordres de S. Exc. le ministre,
" Arrete:
" Le journal le *Courrier d' Orient* est et demeure supprime a partir du jour de la notification du present arrete.
" Constantinople, 9 aout, 1876.
" Le Directeur de la Presse,
" BLACQUE."
(*d*) *Times*, Aug. 12.
(*e*) In the Report from Philippopolis, to which I shall presently revert.
(*f*) Mr Schuyler's estimate is 15,000 at " the lowest."
(*g*) Paper No. 5, p. 5. (*h*) *Hamlet*, i. 5.
(*i*) September 2nd
(*j*) P. 17th. (*k*) Pp. 8 17. (*l*) Pp. 9, 10.
(*m*) P. 9. (*n*) E. g. p. 15. (*o*) P. 15. (*p*) P. 5.
(*q*) P. 22. (*r*) Parl. Papers. Turkey, No. 3, 1876, p. 145.
(*s*) Ibid. p. 146. (*t*) Ibid. p. 129. (*u*) Ibid. p. 147.
(*v*) Ibid.
(*w*) Ibid. p. 131. (*x*) Ibid. pp. 137, 147.
(*y*) July 27. Mr. Disraeli stated that the Fleet then in Turkish waters consisted of twenty vessels: eleven ironclads, and nine unarmoured ships of war.

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Pupils elected by votes of Subscribers, pay only £12 per annum.

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Further Contributions to meet the current expenses are earnestly solicited by the Committee.

By Order,
G. W. FORSTER, Secretary.
32, Cockspur Street, London.

The following Officers, from whom may be obtained the Rules and Regulations of the School as also the Voting Papers for each Election, have also kindly consented to receive Donations and Subscriptions on behalf of the Institution:—

Lieut.-Col. G. F. Berry, 56th Regiment, Kurrachee, India.
Lieut.-Col. H. S. Cochrane, V. C., 7th Fusiliers, Commandant Deolali Depot, Bombay, India.
Major C. Forster, 89th Regiment, Thyetmyo, Burmah.
Surgeon-Major C. F. Ogilvie, M. D., Dharwar, India.
Major F. Scrivener, 83rd Regiment, Deesa, India.
Captain A. M. B. Thomas, Bengal Staff Corps, Bhundara, Near Nagpore, India.
Major H. Turner, Exam, Ordnance Depart, Poonah, India.
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